Jim Gleason's GUITAR ENCYCLOPEDIA

Chord Progression and Rhythm Guitar

By Jim Gleason

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INTRODUCTION

This book contains the essential chord progressions used in Rock-related music from 1950 to the present. Each of the chord progressions in the book may be heard on the accompanying CD's.

Memorize every progression in this book or only those applicable to your personal style. If you wish to memorize only selected progressions, listen to the entire tape first and take note of the ones you like.

You can transpose the progressions to other keys by moving each chord fingering used in the progression up or down the neck a certain number of frets. This will enable you to use the progressions fluently in your own arrangements and recognize them in other songs.

I used a guitar synthesizer in addition to my standard electric guitars. Synthesizer sounds (imitating various instruments) were used to suggest instrumentation appropriate to the style of the chord progression. Without a synthesizer, you can broaden your musical skills by working out chord voicings on the guitar to be used on other instruments.

Here is a list of the guitars and guitar synthesizer patches that were used in recording the tape included with this book:

Charvel Soloist (Stratocaster type) with EMG pickups

Charvel Soloist (Stratocaster type) with Duncan Pearly Gates (bridge) and Ultrasonic Ref 1 pickups Charvel Telecaster with Ultrasonic Ref 6, Ref 1, Duncan Hot Tele and Danelectro pickups

Gibson ES335 with standard Gibson neck pickup and Duncan '59 bridge pickup

Roland GR700 guitar synthesizer and GR707 guitar

ABBREVIATIONS & SYMBOLS USED IN CHORD NAMES

 $\Delta 7$ = major seventh chord

 $\Delta 9$ = major ninth chord /9 = add nine chord

m/9 = minor add nine chord

6/9 = major sixth, add nine chord

m6/9 = minor sixth, add nine chord

°7 = diminished seventh chord

R = chord root

NR = no chord root in this fingering

N3 = no third of the chord in this fingering

N5 = no fifth of the chord in this fingering

N9 = no ninth of the chord in this fingering

N11 = no eleventh of the chord in this fingering

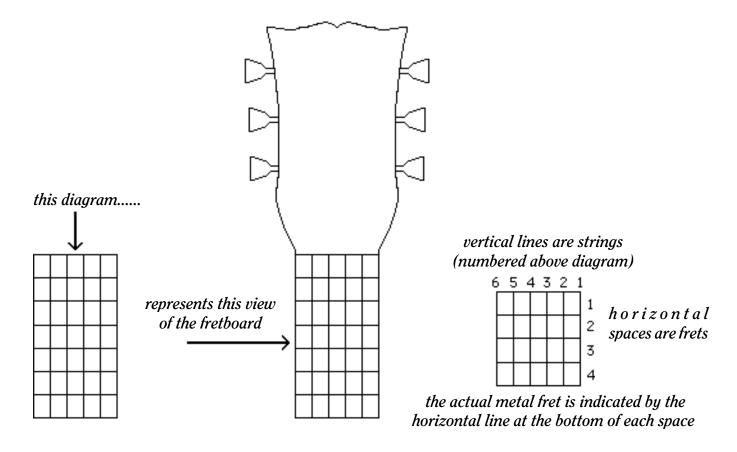
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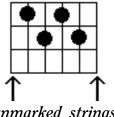
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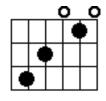
FRETBOARD DIAGRAMS



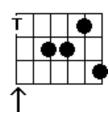
Dots in these diagrams indicate fingered notes. Chord tones are fingered simultaneously. Scale or arpeggio tones are fingered individually.



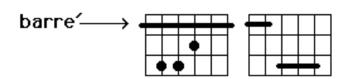
unmarked strings are not sounded



a circle above a string indicates it is played open (not fretted)

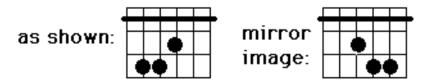


"T" indicates a note fretted with the left thumb.

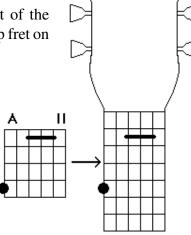


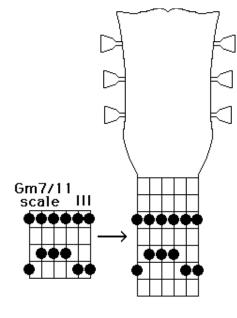
The *barré* is a group of notes all on the same fret of two or more strings fingered with a straight portion of one finger. It uses the classical wrist position. Finger (fret) the barre with the harder edge of your finger when you can. Avoid the creases opposite your knuckles, since they can mute notes.

Left handed guitarists. Interpret references to the right hand as left hand and vice versa. All diagrams must be imagined in "mirror image":

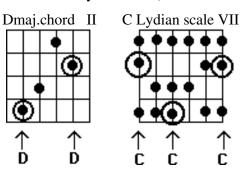


A roman numeral above the top right of the diagram indicates the number of the top fret on the diagram:



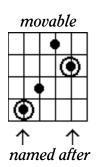


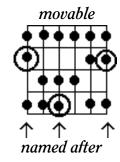
A *chord root* is the note after which a chord is named ("D" is the root of a D major chord). A *tone center* is the note after which a scale is named ("C" is the tone center of a C Lydian scale).



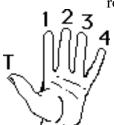
Movable diagrams have no roman numeral on their upper right and therefore have no specified top fret number. They may be placed anywhere on the fretboard according to their chord root(s) or tone

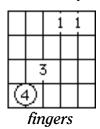
center(s). If notes on a diagram are indicated by dots, a circled or enlarged dot indicates the chord root or tone center.



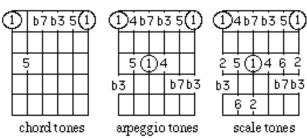


The numbers 1, 2, 3 and 4 within diagrams indicate left hand fingers. The finger number on the chord root or tone center may be circled.





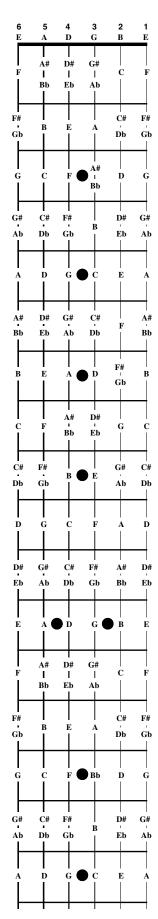
When numbers higher than 4 are used in a diagram, all of the numbers indicate scale, chord or arpeggio tones.



FULL FRETBOARD NOTE NAMES AND STAFF LOCATIONS

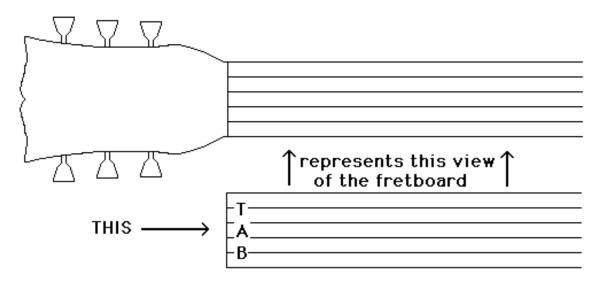


^{*} Guitar sounds one octave lower than written.



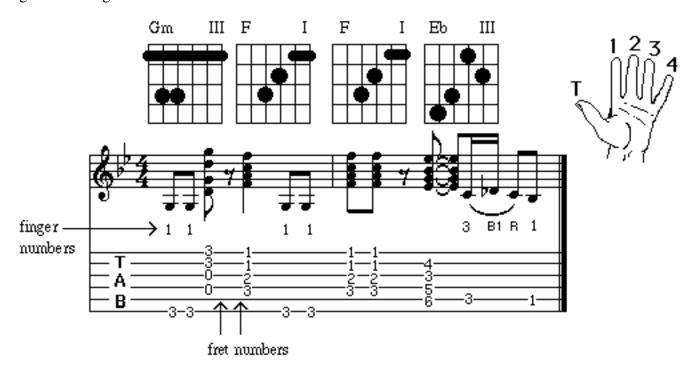
TABLATURE

This system of notation is simply a graph of the guitar strings from the perspective of looking down on the guitar as you're playing it (see below). The numbers on the strings indicate frets and are written from left to right in the sequence they are to be played. In this book, tablature is written below all music notation. The tablature indicates where each note is fretted.



Symbols *below* each fretted note indicate the suggested fretting finger. Left hand finger symbols are "T" for thumb, "1" for index, "2" for middle, "3" for ring and "4" for little finger. "B1" indicates bend an interval of 1 fret. "R" indicates release the bend. "H" means hammer. "P" means pull off. "S" means slide.

Where too many numbers are required to clearly show the left hand fingering for a chord, the chord is diagramed on a grid above or below the music notation and tablature.



PART 1: RHYTHM GUITAR TECHNIQUE

TECHNIQUES OF STRUMMING

Holding the pick. There are many ways to hold a guitar pick. In the most traditional method, hold the pick between the side of the tip segment of the index finger and the flat surface of the thumb (opposite the thumbnail). Try to extend the tip of the pick 1/4" or less from the thumb for fine control (many players prefer less than 1/8"). Bend the first finger so its tip points toward the base of the thumb. Holding the pick in this manner should allow light pressure between the thumb and first finger.

The position of the pick in relation to the strings. To produce the purest string tone, cause the strings to vibrate parallel to the frets, providing maximum clearance and minimum buzzing. Make sure that the pick is held in a plane perpendicular (90°) to the surface of the strings (or to the guitar top), to avoid "catching" the string on upstrokes. Pluck the strings with the tip of the pick. Keep the flat surface of the pick almost, but not quite parallel with the length of the string. Allow the tip of the pick to protrude just barely past the underside of the string (nearest the guitar body).

Timbrel effects (particular tone qualities). You can vary the percussive tone quality of picked notes with the part of the pick that contacts the string and the path on which the pick causes the string to vibrate. It is sometimes desirable to increase the buzziness of the string tone. To do so, twist the pick so its surface is less parallel to the string. This increases the force required to sound the string, and causes a harder, more percussive attack with increased scraping of the pick against the string.

Another timbrel effect is produced by tilting the pick to a plane approximately 60° to the surface of the strings (toward the body of the guitar), causing a picked string to vibrate on the frets and buzz. This technique is generally only practical with all upstrokes or all downstrokes.

Right wrist and hand position. The shoulder, forearm, wrist and hand should be loose throughout. Apply light, evenly-distributed muscular tension throughout these parts of the hand and arm to support the pick "effortlessly".

The wrist should be slightly bent unless you are using part of the hand to mute. The upper forearm should serve as an "anchor" point against the upper edge of the guitar. The fingertips, side of hand (from the base of the little finger to the wrist), heel of hand, and side of the thumb can touch to judge distance. As you develop your personal technique, you may find yourself touching with various parts of the hand. Analyze your technique to make sure the habits you develop contribute to your control of the pick.

Many players rest the "pinky" side of their hand (between the little finger and the wrist) on the bridge while picking. While this provides stability for the right hand, it sacrifices the tone variation usually available by picking closer to the neck for bass tones or closer to the bridge for treble tones.

Right wrist sweep. A sweeping, continuous down-up motion of the wrist is used for strumming chords. Here is an exercise to familiarize you with this motion:

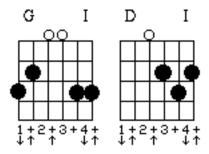
- Move your hand side to side with the same movement as if your hand were palm-down on a table.
- Mute the strings with your left hand and strum down-up alternately on two or three strings as a group; as you would a three note chord.
- Gradually widen the stroke until you are strumming on all six strings.

Note that when strumming alternately down-up on four to six strings, the wrist movement is so wide that it involves a distinct forearm rotation (view the protruding wrist bone nearest the thumb). The weight of the hand will aid the motion of the hand in strumming.

Rhythmic Selection.

Many accompaniment and melodic rhythms can be played easily when your right hand assumes a continuous motion but you select when the pick contacts the strings. This may be applied to playing single notes or strumming chords.

Rhythmic selection. Miss the strings where no arrow is shown.

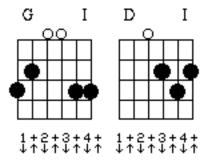


Strict Down-Up Strumming

In *strict down-up strumming*, each series of continuous notes is strummed strictly (1) down-up-down-up, etc. or (2) up-down-up-down, etc. If you start with a downstroke, the picking order is down-up-down-up, etc. Starting with an upstroke would use the picking order up-down-up-down, etc.

You often pass the strings before strumming them to strictly continue the down-up motion. In theory, the wasted motion is acceptable in order to allow an uninterrupted continuous rhythmic motion.

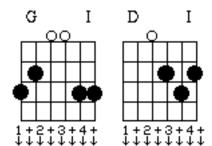
Down-up strumming exercise. Count evenly: "one - and - two - and - three - and - four - and," as you strum down on the downward arrows and up on the upward arrows.



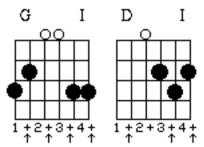
Exceptions to Strict Down-Up Strumming

Consecutive downstrokes or consecutive upstrokes provide emphasis and a consistent tone.

Consecutive downstroke exercise.



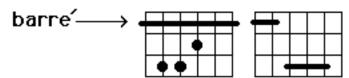
Consecutive upstroke exercise.



LEFT HAND TECHNIQUE

Fretting techniques. Fret notes with the fingertip pressing the string up against the left edge of the metal fret. Exert just enough pressure. Contact the string to the fret at precisely the same time the pick touches the string, so that by the time the pick follows through, the note is clearly fretted.

The *barré* is a group of notes all on the same fret of two or more strings fingered with a straight portion of one finger. It uses the classical wrist position. Finger (fret) the barré with the harder edge of your finger when you can. Avoid the creases opposite your knuckles, since they can mute notes.



Chord cancellation exercise. This exercise can train you to fret all notes of a chord at once, as they usually should be. Use this exercise when you find yourself "breaking up" a chord fingering.

- Finger the notes of the chord as slowly as necessary, making sure all of them will sound simultaneously;
- Keeping your fingers in place, relax all the fingertips or barring portions of the fingers together, all at once:
- In five steps, move the fingers progressively further from their chord formation, first 1/4 inch away, then 1/2 inch, etc., until the fingers are fully straightened. Return and sound all notes simultaneously after each of the five steps.

LEFT HAND MUTING

To mute a chord, relax all the left hand fingers at once. If there are open strings in the chord, lay one or more left hand fingers across all the strings in the chord. In muting at the 5th, 7th, 12th, 17th and 19th frets, use two or more fingers, since unwanted open string harmonics can easily be produced when muting with one finger.

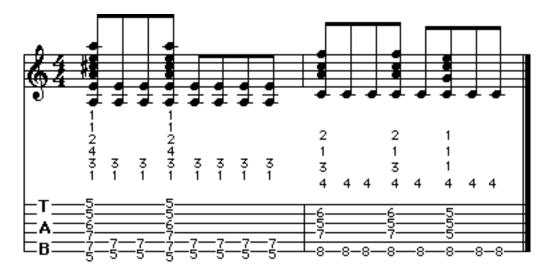
When you need to move rapidly to another note or chord after muting with the left hand, the muting and movement to a new fingering must be made in one smooth action. Try to leave the strings in a path perpendicular

to the fretboard without any friction (which would sound open strings). Then, immediately curve the path of the fingertip(s) back toward the fretboard to take the shortest possible path to the next fingering.

RIGHT HAND MUTING

Right hand full chord muting.

Keep the side of your hand between the little finger and the wrist consistently touching the strings slightly to your left of the bridge. It helps to use the base of the little finger to feel the point where the first string meets the bridge. Muting farther away from the bridge will mute the pitch more and more until it is not discernible.



Right hand single note muting.

To mute single notes or notes on adjacent strings, keep the right elbow low and the right hand fingers parallel to the strings. Mute with the heel of the hand (near the hairless inside of the wrist). Consistently mute with the heel of the hand, sliding it just to the left of the bridge to cover the strings you intend to mute. Changing strings while muting with the right hand is easier for most guitarists if the guitar head is lowered to where the neck is almost parallel to the floor.

FINGERPICK TECHNIQUE

In Classical guitar technique, the thumb is positioned nearly parallel to the sixth string, tipping downward slightly. The other fingers are used nearly perpendicular to the strings, their tips leaning slightly toward the fretboard. The fingers (excluding the thumb) are parallel to one another, nearly touching. All plucking should be performed with little movement of the back of the hand. The back of the hand should remain relaxed. There are two basic strokes:

The *rest stroke* follows through to the next string and comes to rest on it. When the rest stroke is used by the thumb, the smaller adjacent string is muted. When the rest stroke is used by another finger, the larger adjacent string is muted.

The *free stroke* curves away from the adjacent string as it follows through. Adjacent strings are not muted at all in using the free stroke.

PART 2: COUNTING RHYTHM

All rhythms can be thought of as selected pulses from a continuous pulse. Continuous pulses are grouped by twos and threes or combinations of twos and threes.

American dance music, including Jazz, Blues, Rock and Metal, usually suggests a special continuous pulse called the "beat." Listening to dance music, you would commonly tap your foot on each beat. The torso of a dancer usually surges in time with the beat. The simplest bass drum part would involve one note on each beat.

Two, three or more pulses can occur during each beat. These are subgroups or parts of a beat. So the beat is the main pulse, and can be divided into shorter pulses. The beats are counted with whole numbers "1 - 2 - 3 - 4" and so on.

When there are two pulses per beat, the following symbols are used: "1+2+3+4+" and so on. Syllables for these symbols are pronounced "one - and - two - and - three - and - four - and."

When there are three pulses per beat, the following symbols are used: "1 T L 2 T L 3 T L 4 T L" and so on. Syllables for these symbols are pronounced "one - trip - let - two - trip - let - three - trip - let - four - trip - let."

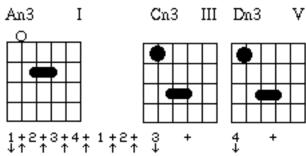
When there are four pulses per beat, the following symbols are used: "1 e + a 2 e + a 3 e + a 4 e + a" and so on. Syllables for these symbols are pronounced "one - ee - and - uh - two - ee - and - uh - three - ee - and - uh - four - ee - and - uh."

Syncopation.

When notes are not played on the beat, they are said to be played on the "offbeat." When a note on an offbeat is followed by (1) a silence, (2) a sustain, or (3) a markedly lesser accent on the next downbeat, "syncopation" occurs.

The following example illustrates syncopation caused by silences on the beat (the numbers).

Syncopation strumming example.



Pulse groups: subdividing the beat into two, three or four parts.

There are twenty five possibilities of rhythms that involve two, three or four parts per beat by choosing pulses. These are shown below with counting symbols and direction of strumming.

Examples 1 through 3 involve two parts per beat. Count: "one-and-two-and-three-and-four-and," strumming where indicated.

Example 1	Example 2	Example 3
1+2+3+4+	1+2+3+4+	1+2+3+4+
↓↑↓↑↓↑↓↑	↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	↑ ↑ ↑ ↑

Examples 4 through 10 involve three parts per beat. Count: "one - trip - let - two - trip - let - three - trip - let - four - trip - let," strumming where indicated.

Example 4	Example 5	Example 6
1TL2TL3TL4TL ##################################	1⊤∟2⊤∟3⊤∟4⊤∟ ↓↑ ↓↑ ↓↑	1TL2TL3TL4TL ↓ ↑↓ ↑↓ ↑↓ ↑
Example 7	Example 8	Example 9
1TL2TL3TL4TL ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	17L27L37L47L ↓↑ ↓↑ ↓↑	1TL2TL3TL4TL ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑
Example 10		
1TL2TL3TL4TL ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑		

Examples 11 through 25 involve four parts per beat. Count: "one - ee - and - uh - two - ee - and - uh - three - ee - and - uh - four - ee - and - uh," strumming where indicated.

Example 11	Example 12	Example 13
1e+q2e+q3e+q4e+q ↓↑↓↑↓↑↓↑↓↑↓↑↓↑ ***********************	1e+92e+93e+94e+9 111 111 111	1e+q2e+q3e+q4e+q ↓ 1↑↓ 1↑↓ 1↑↓ 1↑
Example 14	Example 15	Example 16
1e+92e+93e+94e+9 	1e+a2e+a3e+a4e+a ↓ ↓ ↓	1e+q2e+q3e+q4e+q ↓ ↑↓ ↑↓ ↑↓ ↑

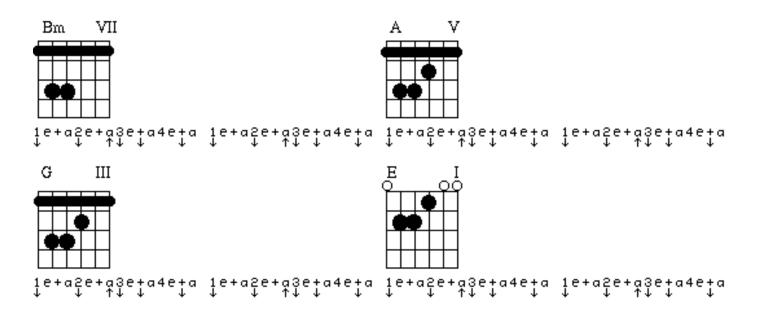
PAGE 16

Example 17	Example 18	Example 19
1e+a2e+a3e+a4e+a ↓↑ ↓↑ ↓↑ ↓↑	1e+q2e+q3e+q4e+q ↓↑ ↓↑ ↓↑	1e+q2e+q3e+q4e+q ↑↓↑ ↑↓↑ ↑↓↑
Example 20	Example 21	Example 22
1e+q2e+q3e+q4e+q ↓↑ ↑↓↑ ↑↓↑ ↑↓↑ ↑	1e+92e+93e+94e+9	1e+q2e+q3e+q4e+q ↑↑↑↑↑↑
Example 23	Example 24	Example 25
1e+92e+93e+94e+9 1 1 1 1 1	1 <u>e</u> +92 <u>e</u> +93 <u>e</u> +94 <u>e</u> +9	1e+q2e+q3e+q4e+q

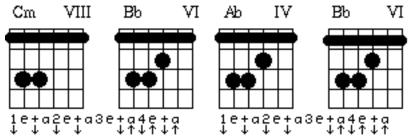
PART 3: RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

AEOLIAN HARD ROCK RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

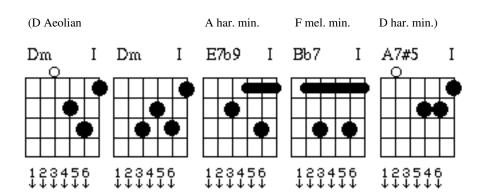
Aeolian (altered) Hard Rock Example 1. All "B" Aeolian, except "B" Dorian on the "E" chord.. Repeat and end on the Bm chord.



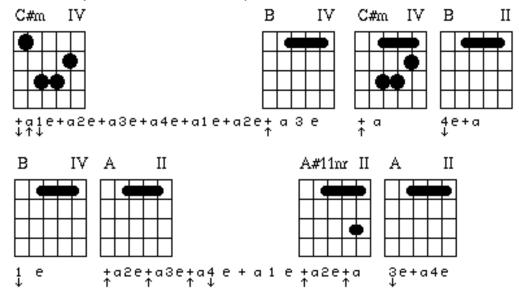
Aeolian Hard Rock Example 2. "C" Aeolian. Repeat and end on the Cm chord.



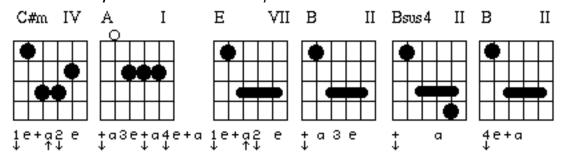
Aeolian (altered) Hard Rock Example 3. Scales for improvising are shown in parenthesis above the chords. Repeat and end on the first chord.



Aeolian Hard Rock Example 4. "C#" Aeolian. Repeat and end on the first C#m chord.

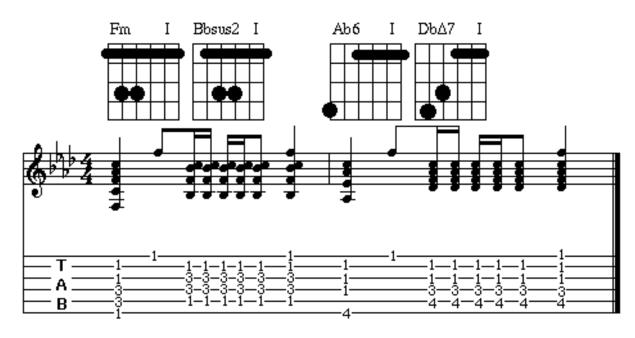


Aeolian Hard Rock Example 5. "C#" Aeolian. Repeat and end on the C#m chord.



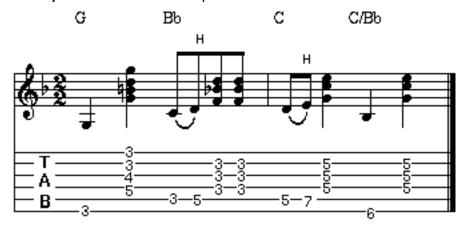
Aeolian Hard Rock Example 6. "F" Aeolian. Repeat and end on the Fm chord.

Read the music notation or tablature, using the chord grids to learn the chord fingerings.

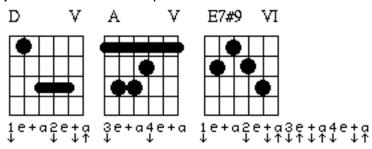


DORIAN HARD ROCK RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

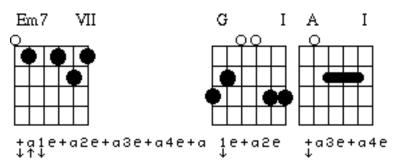
Dorian Hard Rock Example 1. "G" Dorian. Repeat and end on the G chord.



Dorian Hard Rock Example 2. "E" Dorian. Repeat and end on the E7#9 chord.

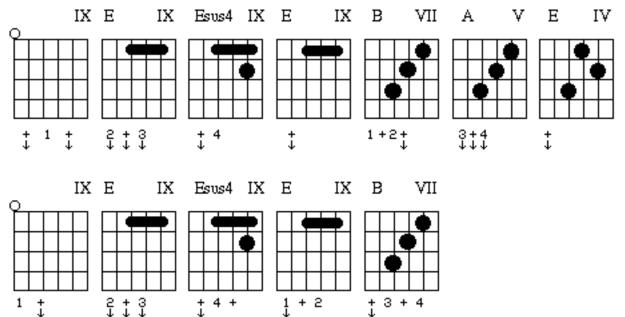


Dorian Hard Rock Example 3. "E" Dorian. Repeat and end on the Em7 chord, or for a deceptive cadence, end on the A chord..



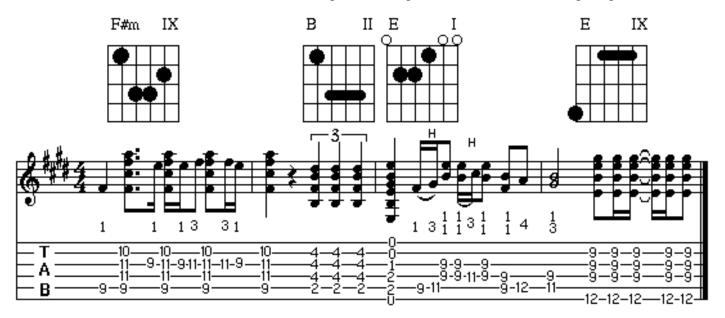
MAJOR HARD ROCK RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

Major Hard Rock Example 1. "E" major. Repeat and end on the third E chord (the one in IV position).

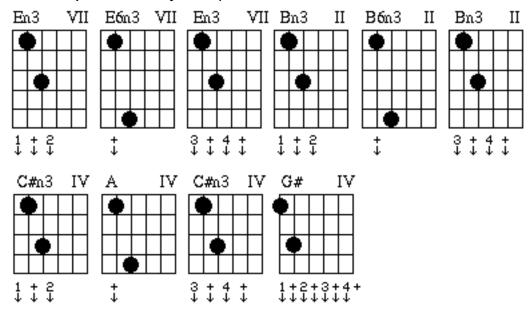


Major Hard Rock Example 2. "E" major. Repeat and end on the last E chord.

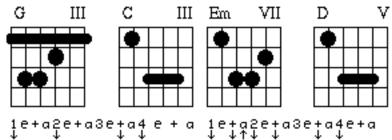
Read the music notation or tablature, using the chord grids to learn the chord fingerings.



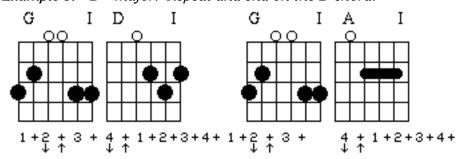
Major Hard Rock Example 3. "E" major. Repeat and end on the first E chord.



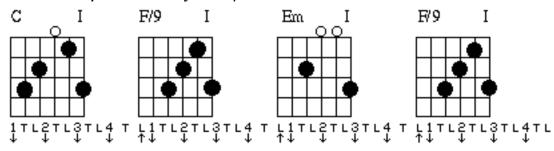
Major Hard Rock Example 4. "G" major. Repeat and end on the G chord.



Major Hard Rock Example 5. "D" major. Repeat and end on the D chord.

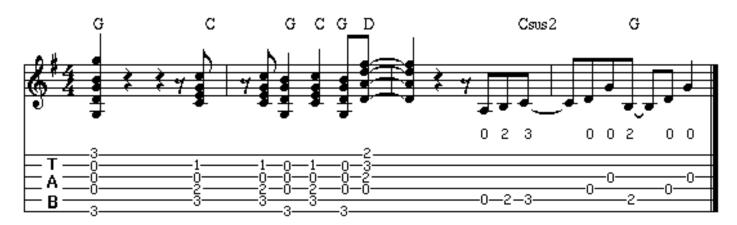


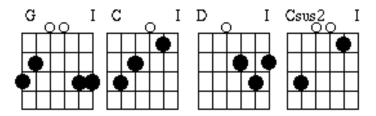
Major Hard Rock Example 6. "C" Major. Repeat and end on the C chord.



Major Hard Rock Example 7. "G" Major. Repeat and end on the first chord.

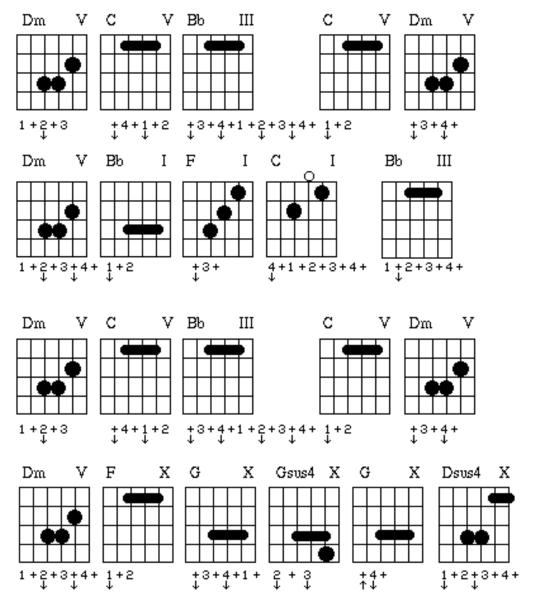
Read the music notation or tablature, using the chord grids to learn the chord fingerings.



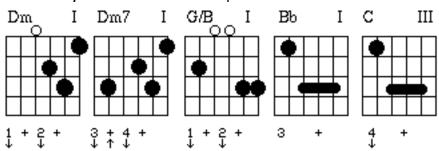


MIXED MINOR HARD ROCK RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

Mixed Minor Hard Rock Example 1. "D" Aeolian, except "D" Dorian during the last six chords. Repeat and end on the first chord.



Mixed Minor Hard Rock Example 2. "D" Aeolian. Repeat and end on the first chord.

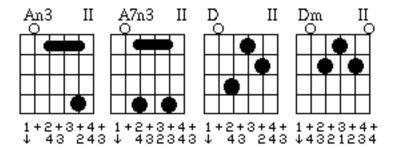


MIXOLYDIAN HARD ROCK RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

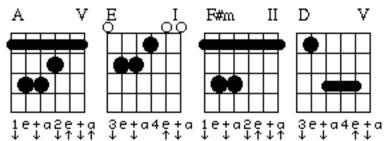
Mixolydian Hard Rock Example 1. "A" Mixolydian, except "A" harmonic minor mode V during the Dm chord. Repeat and end on the first chord.

The following example is played with a combination of strumming and fingerpicking. The downward arrow indicates a downstroke, which should be performed with the right thumb. The right thumb should be used on the fourth string, the right index on the third string, and the right ring finger on the second string.

The "+" symbol represents the syllable "and." Count "one - and - two - and - three - and - four - and" evenly while plucking the strings indicated below the counting symbols. For example: Strum down on the first beat; play nothing on the "+" after the first beat; pluck string four on the second beat; and pluck the third string on the "+" after the second beat.

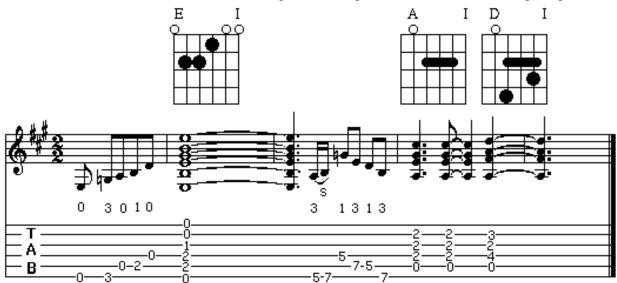


Mixolydian Hard Rock Example 2. "A" Mixolydian. Repeat and end on the A chord.

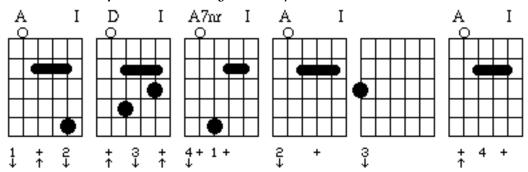


Mixolydian Hard Rock Example 3. "E" Mixolydian. Repeat and end with a deceptive cadencce on the D chord.

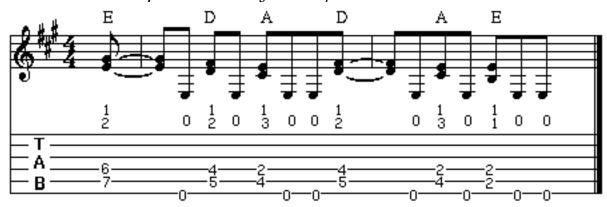
Read the music notation or tablature, using the chord grids to learn the chord fingerings.



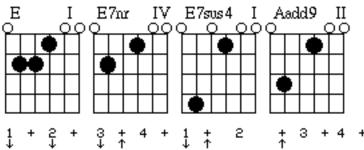
Mixolydian Hard Rock Example 4. "A" Mixolydian. Repeat and end on the last A chord.



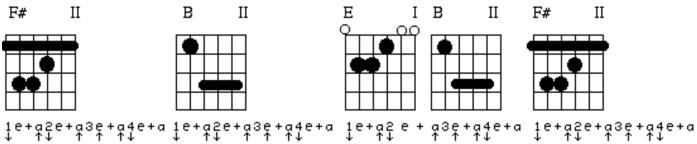
Mixolydian Hard Rock Example 5. "E" Mixolydian. Repeat and end on the last note as written below.



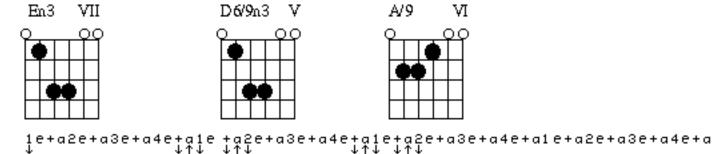
Mixolydian Hard Rock Example 6. "E" Mixolydian. Repeat and end on the first chord.



Mixolydian Hard Rock Example 7. "F#" Mixolydian. Repeat and end on the last chord.

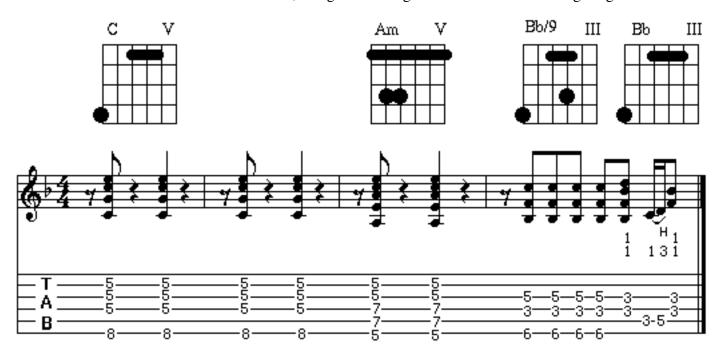


Mixolydian Hard Rock Example 8. "E" Mixolydian. Repeat and end on the first chord.

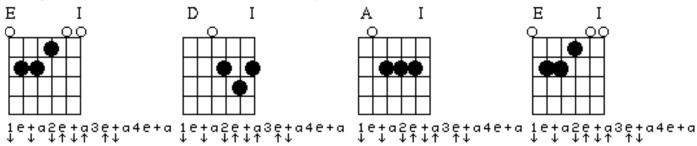


Mixolydian Hard Rock Example 9. "C" Mixolydian. Repeat and end on the second chord.

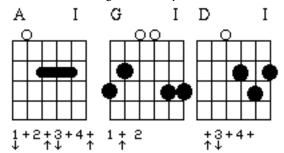
Read the music notation or tablature, using the chord grids to learn the chord fingerings.



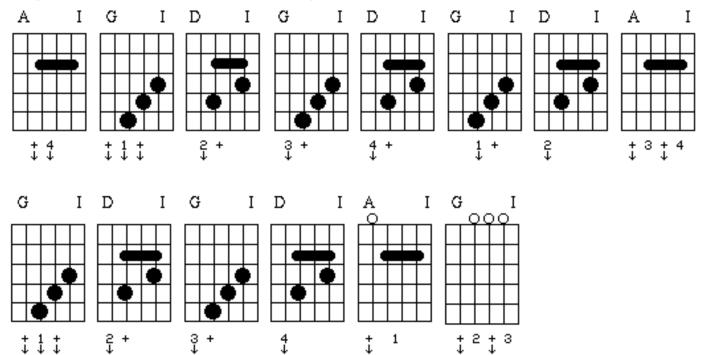
Mixolydian Hard Rock Example 10. "E" Mixolydian. Repeat and end on the last chord.



Mixolydian Hard Rock Example 11. "A" Mixolydian. Repeat and end on the A chord.

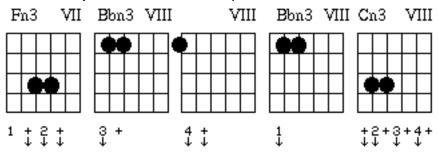


Mixolydian Hard Rock Example 12. "A" Mixolydian. Repeat and end on the second A chord.



PARALLEL 4THS HARD ROCK RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

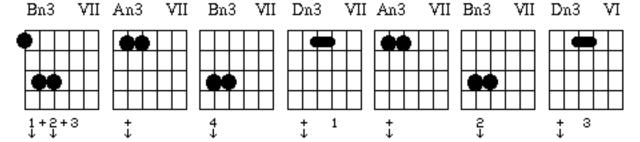
Parallel 4ths Hard Rock Example 1. "C" Dorian. Repeat and end on the last chord.

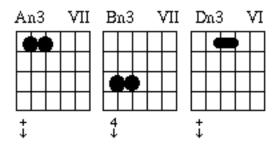


Parallel 4ths Hard Rock Example 2. "A" Dorian. Repeat and end on the first chord."

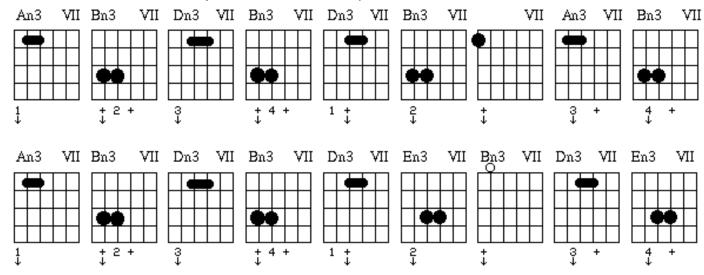


Parallel 4ths Hard Rock Example 3. "B" Dorian. Repeat and end on the last chord (deceptive cadence).





Parallel 4ths Hard Rock Example 4. "B" Aeolian. Repeat and end on the first Bn3 chord.

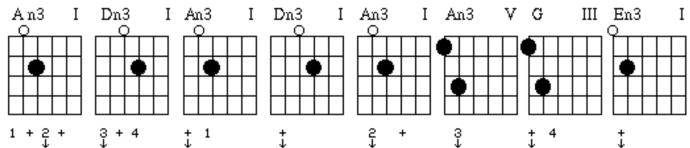


Parallel 4ths Hard Rock Example 5. "A" Aeolian. Repeat and end on the second chord.

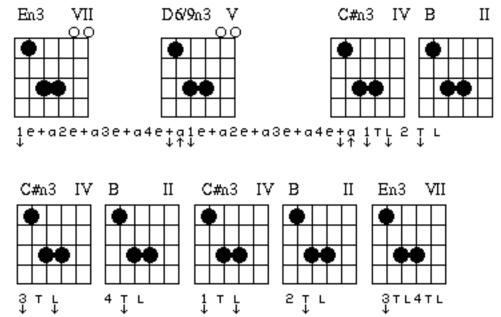


Parallel 5ths Hard Rock Rhythm Guitar Examples

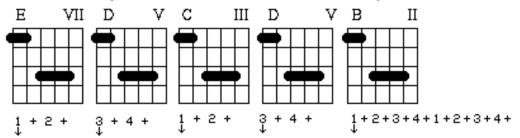
Parallel 5ths Hard Rock Example 1. "E" Dorian. Repeat and end on the last chord.



Parallel 5ths Hard Rock Example 2. "C#" Aeolian. Repeat and end on first C#n3 chord.

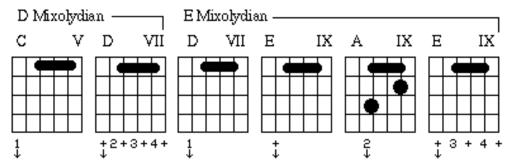


Parallel 5ths Hard Rock Example 3. "B" harmonic minor mode V. Repeat and end on the B chord.

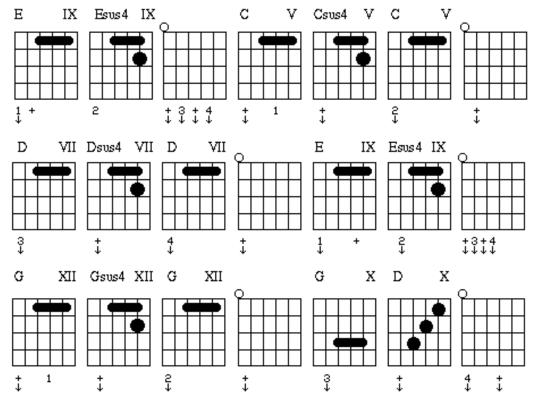


PARALLEL MAJOR CHORDS HARD ROCK RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

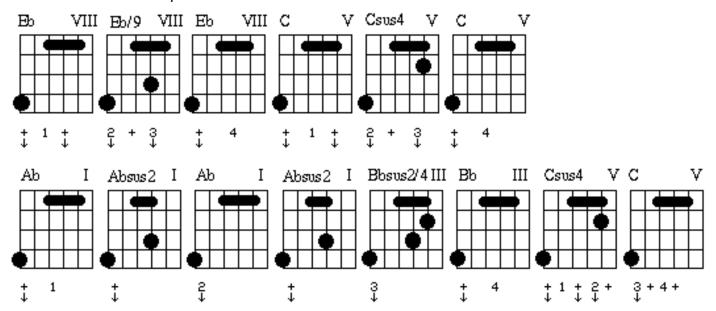
Parallel Major Chords Hard Rock Example 1. "D" Mixolydian and "E" Mixolydian, as marked. Repeat and end on the last chord.



Parallel Major Chords Hard Rock Example 2. "E" Aeolian, except "E" Mixolydian during the E and Esus4 chords. Repeat and end on the last chord.

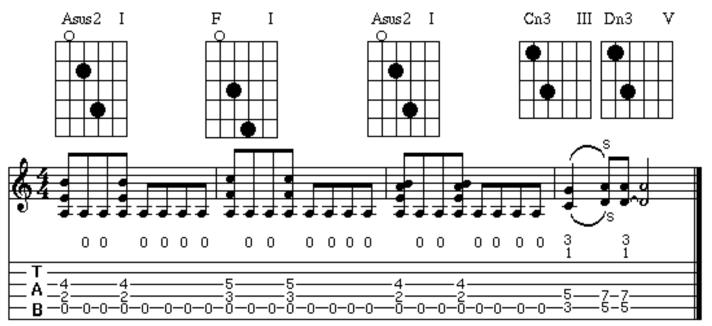


Parallel Major Chords Hard Rock Example 3. "C" Aeolian, except "C" Dorian or "C" Mixolydian during the C and Csus.4 chords. Repeat and end on the last chord.



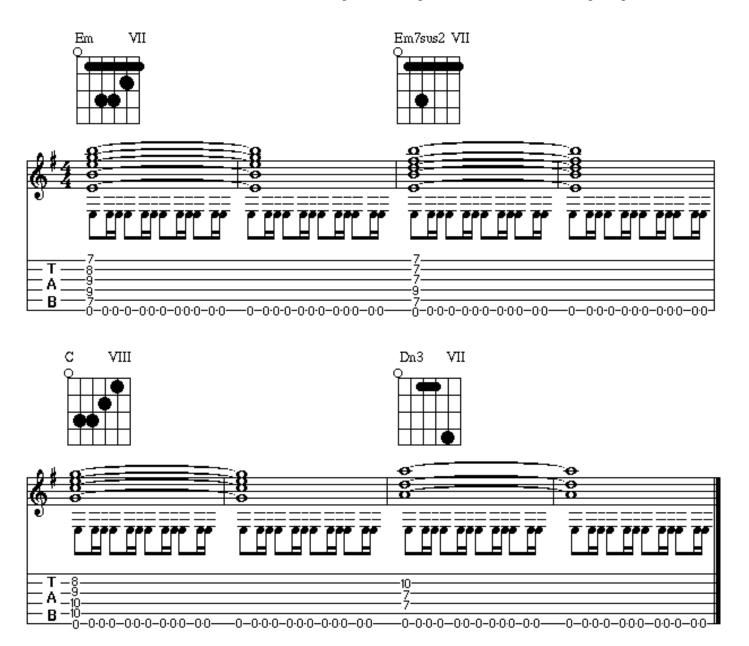
AEOLIAN METAL RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

Aeolian Metal Example 1. "A" Aeolian. Repeat and end with a deceptive cadence on the last chord.



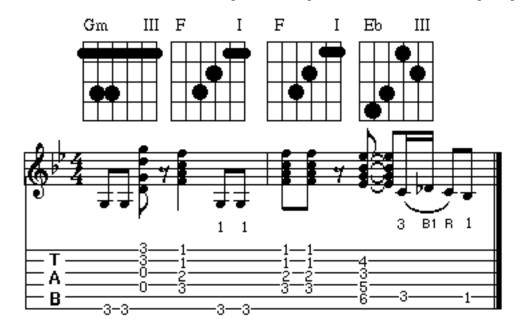
Aeolian Metal Example 2. "E" Aeolian. Repeat and end on the first chord.

Read the music notation or tablature, using the chord grids to learn the chord fingerings.



Aeolian Metal Example 3. "G" Aeolian. Repeat and end on the Gm chord.

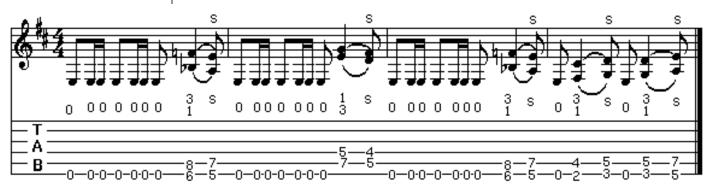
Read the music notation or tablature, using the chord grids to learn the chord fingerings.



DORIAN METAL RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

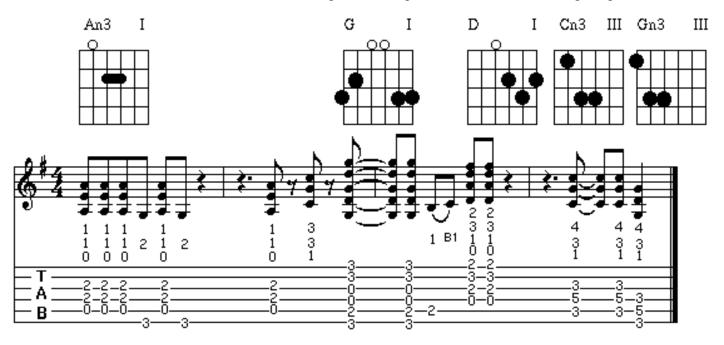
Dorian (altered) Metal Example 1. "E" Dorian. Repeat and end on the first note.

The "Bb" and "Fb" act as blue notes.

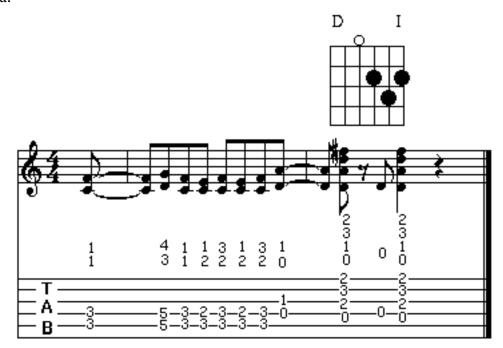


Dorian Metal Example 2. "A" Dorian. Repeat and end on the An3 chord.

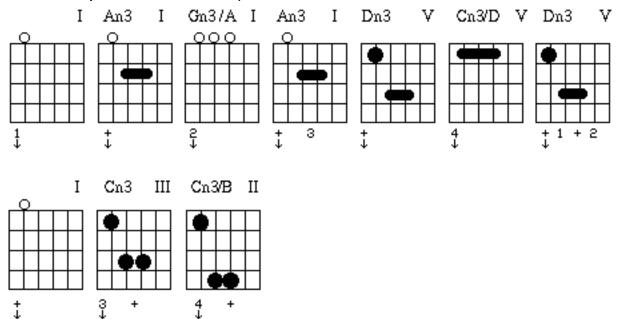
Read the music notation or tablature, using the chord grids to learn the chord fingerings.



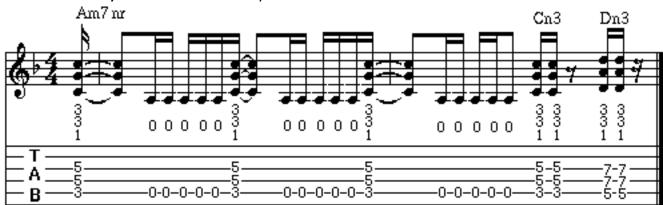
Dorian Metal Example 3. "D" Dorian. Play "D" Dorian or "D" Mixolydian on the D chord. Repeat and end on the D chord.



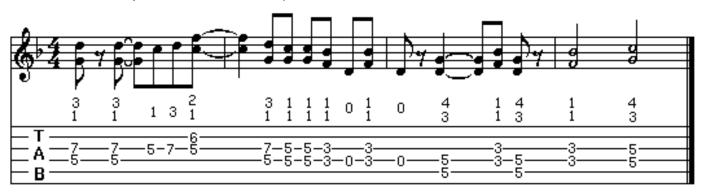
Dorian Metal Example 4. "A" Dorian. Repeat and end on the second An3 chord.



Dorian Metal Example 5. "A" Dorian. Repeat and end on the first chord.

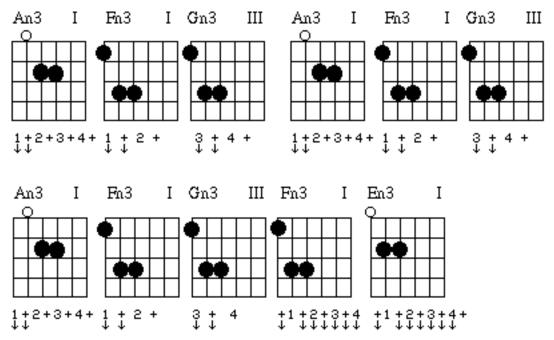


Dorian Metal Example 6. "G" Dorian. Repeat and end on the second chord.



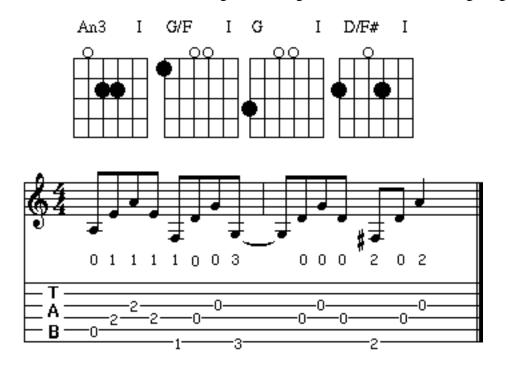
MIXED MINOR METAL RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

Mixed Minor Metal Example 1. "A" Aeolian, except "A" harmonic minor during the last chord. Repeat and end on the first chord.



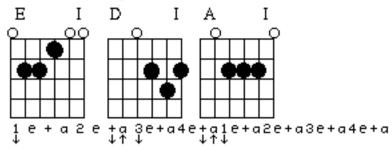
Mixed Minor Metal Example 2. "A" Aeolian, except "A" Dorian on the D/F# chord. Repeat and end on the first chord.

Read the music notation or tablature, using the chord grids to learn the chord fingerings.



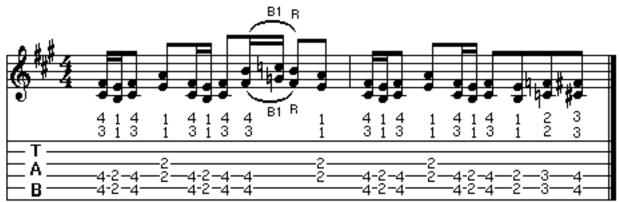
MIXOLYDIAN METAL RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

Mixolydian Metal Example 1. "E" Mixolydian. Repeat and end on the E chord.



PARALLEL 4THS METAL RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

Parallel 4ths Metal Example 1. "F#" Aeolian. Repeat and end on the last chord.

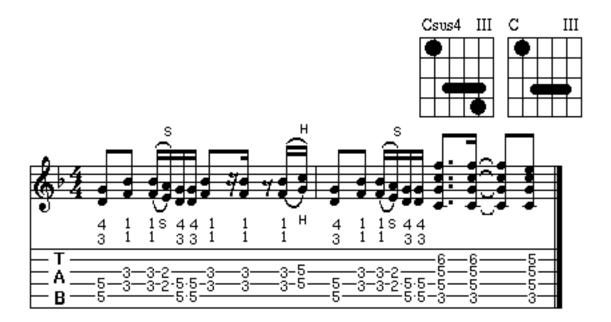


Parallel 4ths Metal Example 2. "F#" Aeolian. Repeat and end on the third chord.



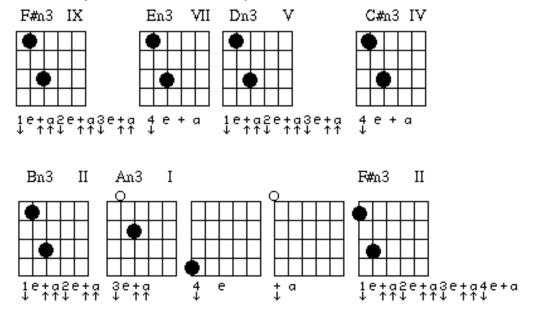
Parallel 4ths Metal Example 3. "G" Dorian. Repeat and end on the sixth chord.

Read the music notation or tablature, using the chord grids to learn the chord fingerings.



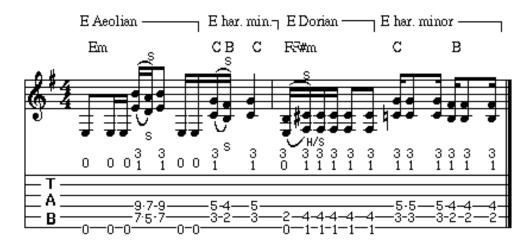
PARALLEL 5THS METAL RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

Parallel 5ths Metal Example 1. "F#" Aeolian. Repeat and end on the last chord.

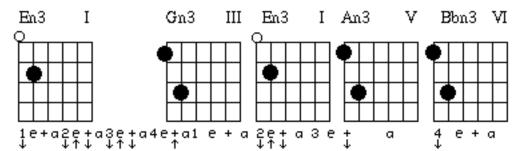


Parallel 5ths Metal Example 2. Key of "E" minor. Improvise with the scales as marked. Repeat and end on the third chord.

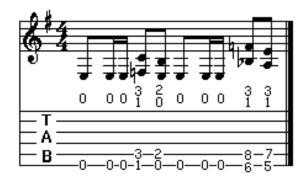
At the beginning of the second bar, the low "E" to "F#" is a combination hammer and slide.



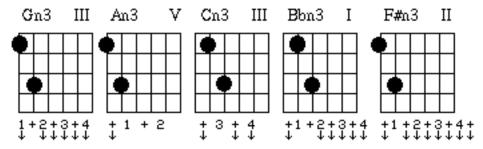
Parallel 5ths Metal Example 3. "E" Phrygian, except the Bbn3 chord is blue notes "Bb" and " $F_{
mathbb{q}}$ ". Repeat and end on the last chord.



Parallel 5ths Metal Example 4. "E" Phrygian, except the Bbn3 chord is blue notes "Bb" and " $F_{
mathbb{q}}$ ". Repeat and end on the last chord.



Parallel 5ths Metal Example 5. Key of "G". A weird one!! In improvising, use "G" harmonic major IV (G - A - Bb - C + D - E - F + G), except use "G" Dorian (G - A - Bb - C - D - E - F) on the Cn3 and Bbn3 chords. Repeat and end on the first chord.

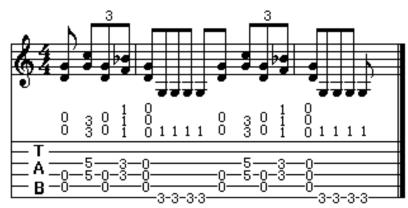


Parallel 5ths Metal Example 6. "E" Dorian. Repeat and end on the first chord.

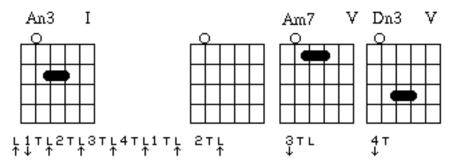


PARALLEL 4THS BLUES RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

Parallel 4ths Blues Example 1. "G" Dorian. Repeat and end on the fourth chord.



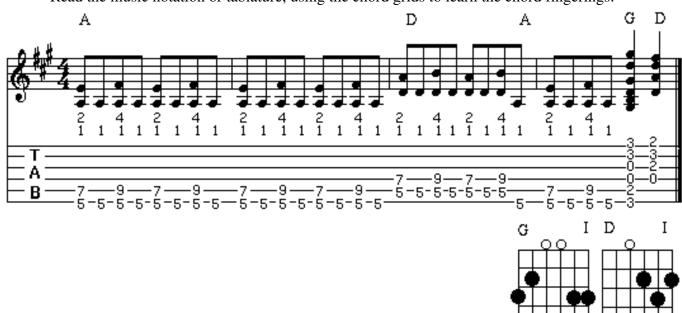
Parallel 4ths Blues Example 2. "A" Dorian. Repeat and end on the An3 chord.



MIXOLYDIAN BLUES RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLE

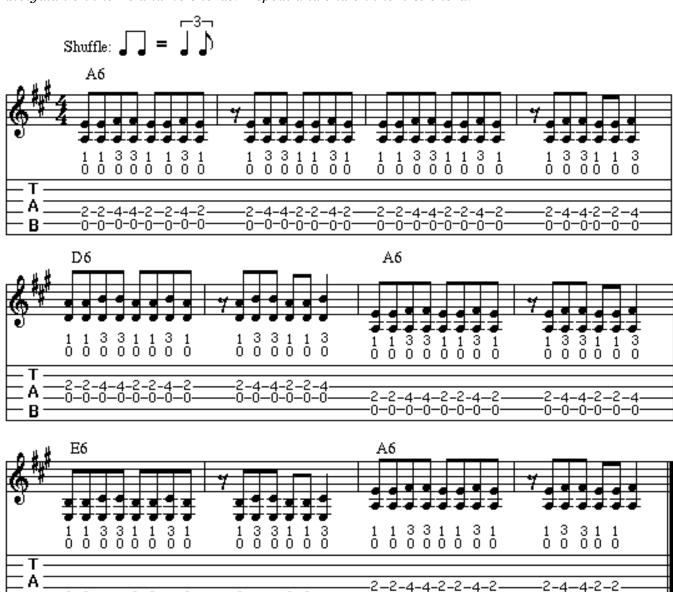
Mixolydian Blues Example 1. "A" Mixolydian. Repeat and end on the first chord.

Read the music notation or tablature, using the chord grids to learn the chord fingerings.



PARALLEL 6TH CHORDS BLUES RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

Parallel 6th Chords Blues Example 1. Key of "A". Improvise with all "A" Dorian, optionally playing "A" Mixolydian on the A6 and E6 chords. Repeat and end on the first chord.

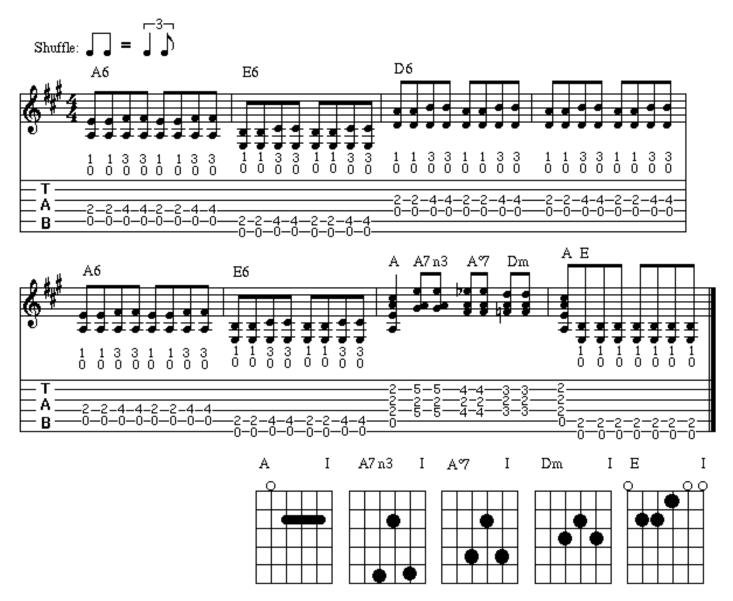


0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0

0-0-0-0-0

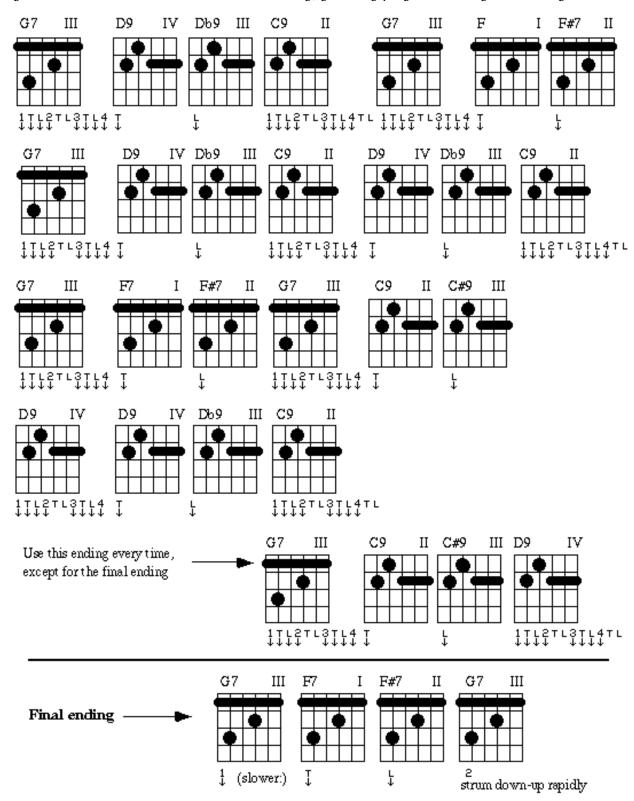
Parallel 6th Chords Blues Example 2. Key of "A". Improvise with all A Dorian, optionally playing Mixolydian "A" on the A6 and E6 chords. Repeat and end on the first chord.

Read the music notation or tablature, using the chord grids to learn the chord fingerings.



PARALLEL 7TH CHORDS BLUES RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLE

Parallel 7th Chords Blues Example 1. Key of "G". Improvise with all "G" Dorian, optionally playing "G" Mixolydian on the G7 and D9 chords. Additionally, you may play "D" mixolydian during the D9 chord.



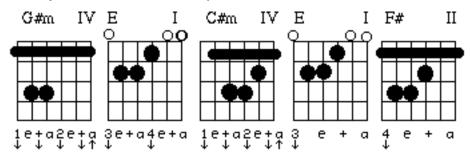
MIXED MINOR BLUES RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLE

Mixed Minor Blues Example 1. "B" Aeolian, optionally using "B" harmonic minor dyring the Gma7 and F#7 chords. Repeat and end on the first chord.

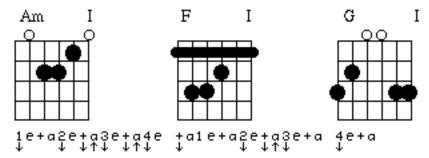


AEOLIAN SOFT ROCK RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

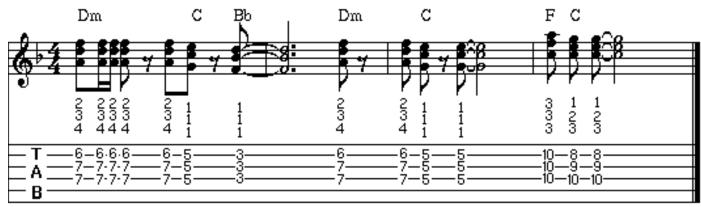
Aeolian Soft Rock Example 1. "G#" Aeolian. Repeat and end on the first chord.



Aeolian Soft Rock Example 2. "A" Aeolian. Repeat and end on the first chord.



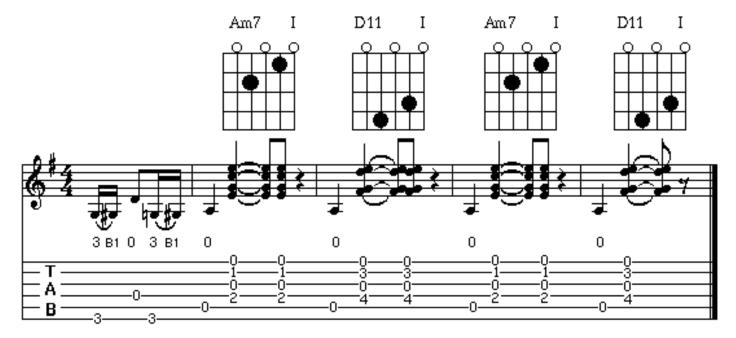
Aeolian Soft Rock Example 3. "D" Aeolian. Repeat and end on the first chord.



DORIAN SOFT ROCK RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

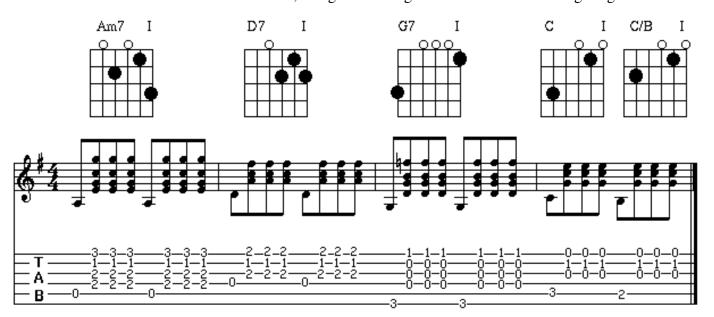
Dorian Soft Rock Example 1. "A" Dorian. Repeat and end on the first chord.

Read the music notation or tablature, using the chord grids to learn the chord fingerings.

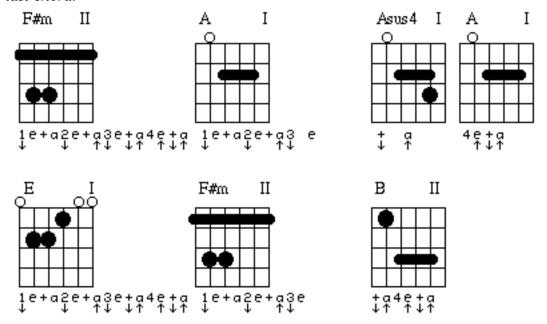


Dorian Soft Rock Example 2. "A" Dorian. Repeat and end on the first chord.

Read the music notation or tablature, using the chord grids to learn the chord fingerings.

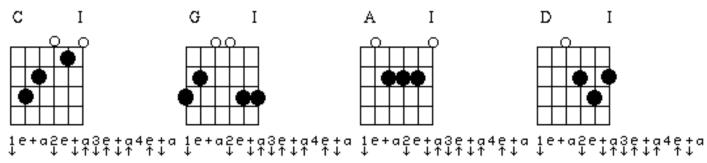


Dorian Soft Rock Example 3. "F#" Dorian, except "F#" Aeolian during the Asus. 4 chord. Repeat and end on the next-to-last chord.



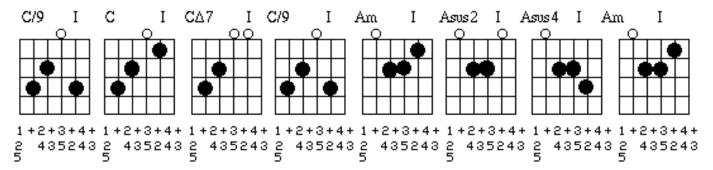
MAJOR SOFT ROCK RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

Major (altered) Soft Rock Example 1. "C" major during the C and G chords; "D" major during the A and D chords.



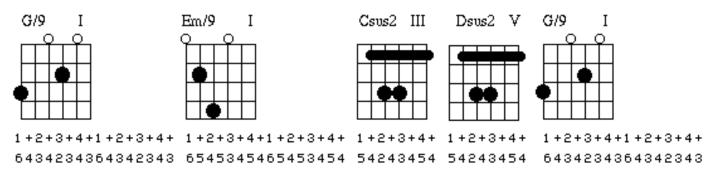
Major Soft Rock Example 2. "C" major. Repeat and end on the first chord.

The following example is fingerpicked. The "+" symbol represents the syllable "and." Count "one - and - two - and - three - and - four - and" evenly while plucking the strings indicated below the counting symbols. For example: pluck strings five and two together on the first beat; play nothing on the "+" after the first beat; and pluck the fourth string on the second beat.

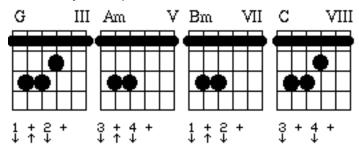


Major Soft Rock Example 3. "G" major. Repeat and end on the first chord.

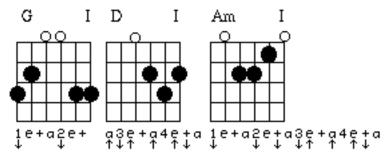
The following example is fingerpicked. The "+" symbol represents the syllable "and." Count "one - and - two - and - three - and - four - and" evenly while plucking the strings indicated below the counting symbols. For example: pluck the sixth string on the first beat; pluck the fourth string on the "+" after the first beat; and pluck the third string on the second beat.



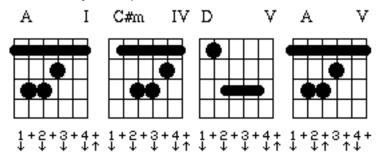
Major Soft Rock Example 4. "G" major. Repeat and end on the first chord.



Major Soft Rock Example 5. "G" major. Repeat and end on the first chord.

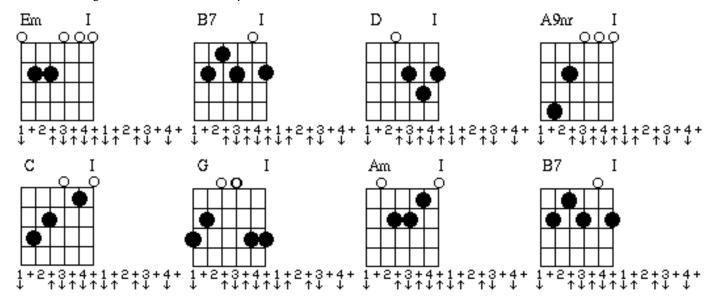


Major Soft Rock Example 6. "A" major. Repeat and end on the last chord.



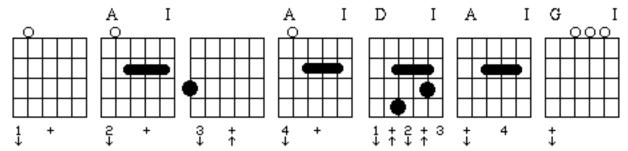
MIXED MINOR SOFT ROCK RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

Mixed Minor Soft Rock Example 1. "E" Aeolian, except "E" harmonic minor during the B7 chord and "E" Dorian during the A9nr chord. Repeat and end on the first chord.

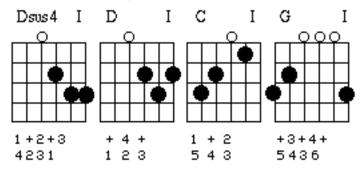


MIXOLYDIAN SOFT ROCK RHYTHM GUITAR EXAMPLES

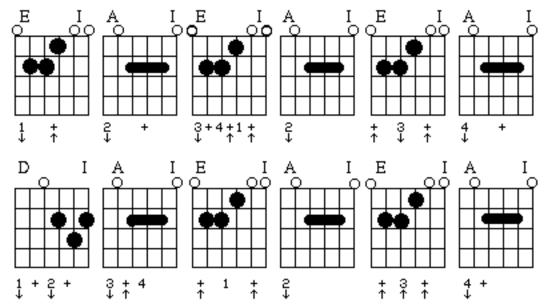
Mixolydian Soft Rock Example 1. "A" Mixolydian. Repeat and end on the second A chord.



Mixolydian Soft Rock Example 2. "D" Mixolydian. Repeat and end on the second chord.



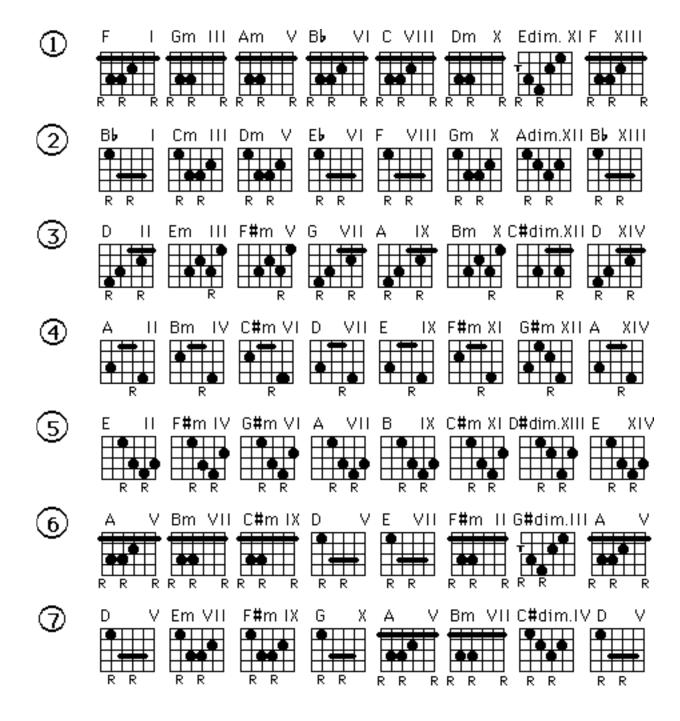
Mixolydian Soft Rock Example 3. "E" Mixolydian. Repeat and end on the first chord.



PART 4: CHORD PROGRESSION

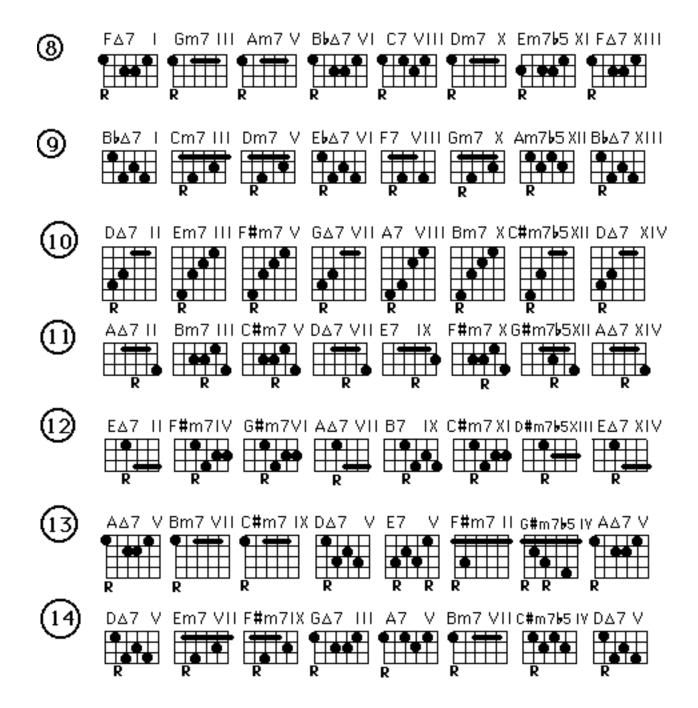
MAJOR SCALE TONE STEPWISE TRIADS

(some notes are doubled or tripled)



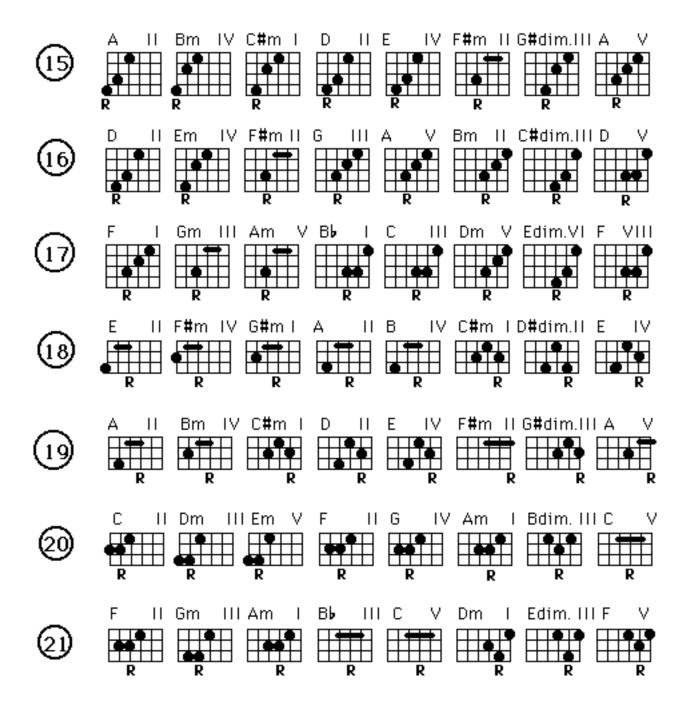
MAJOR SCALE TONE STEPWISE SEVENTH CHORDS

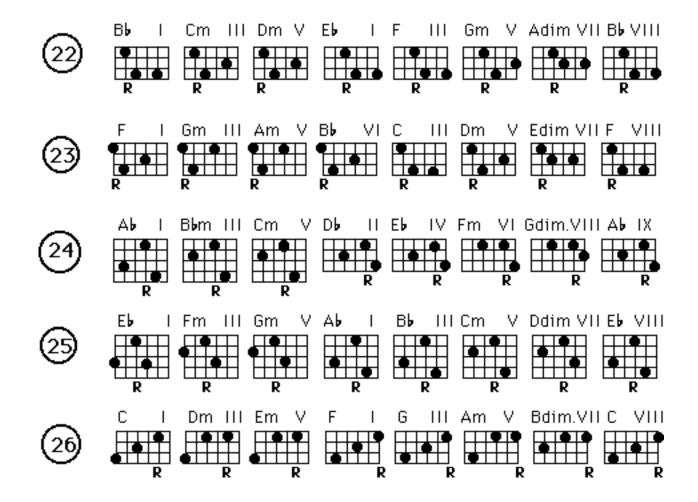
(some notes are doubled)



MAJOR SCALE TONE STEPWISE TRIADS

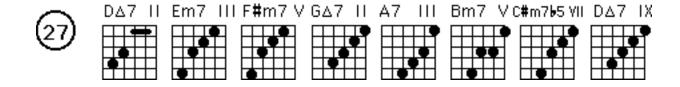
(three note triads without doubled notes)



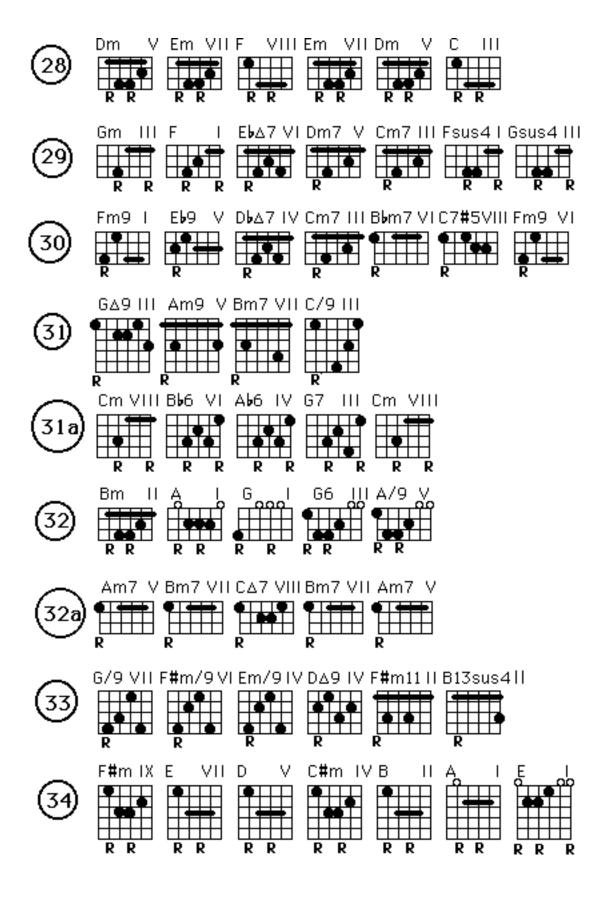


Major Scale Tone Seventh Chords

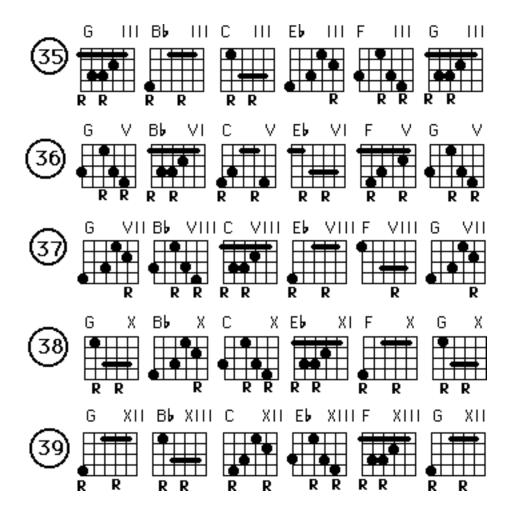
(four note seventh chords without doubled notes)



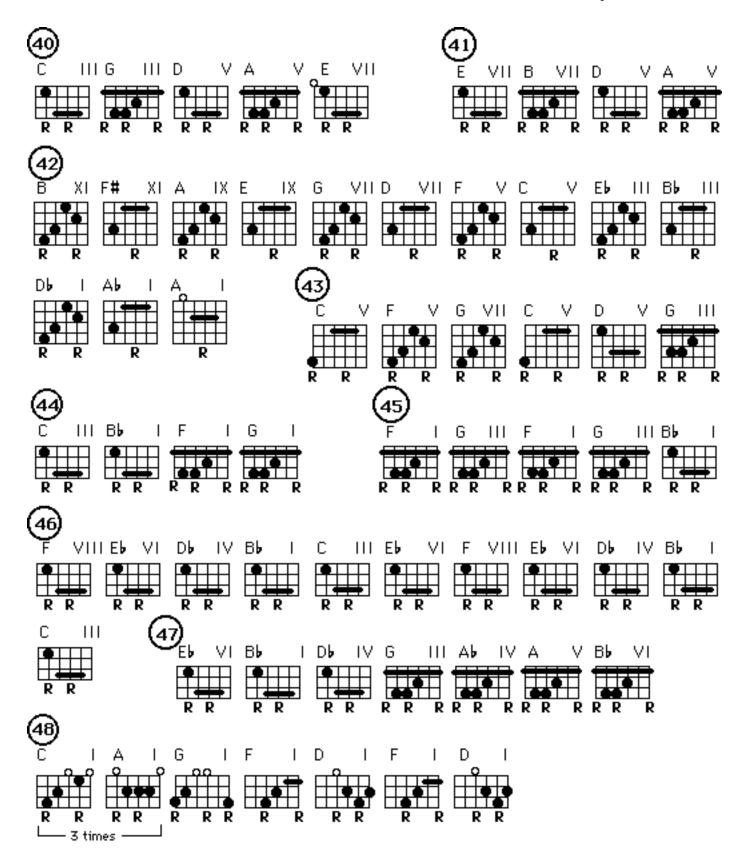
STEPWISE SONGFORM EXAMPLES

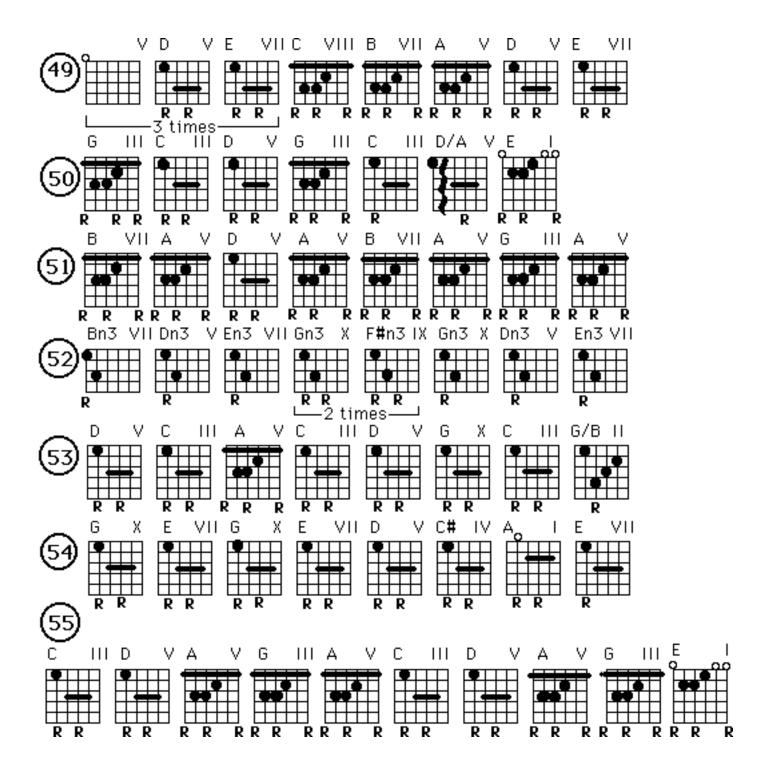


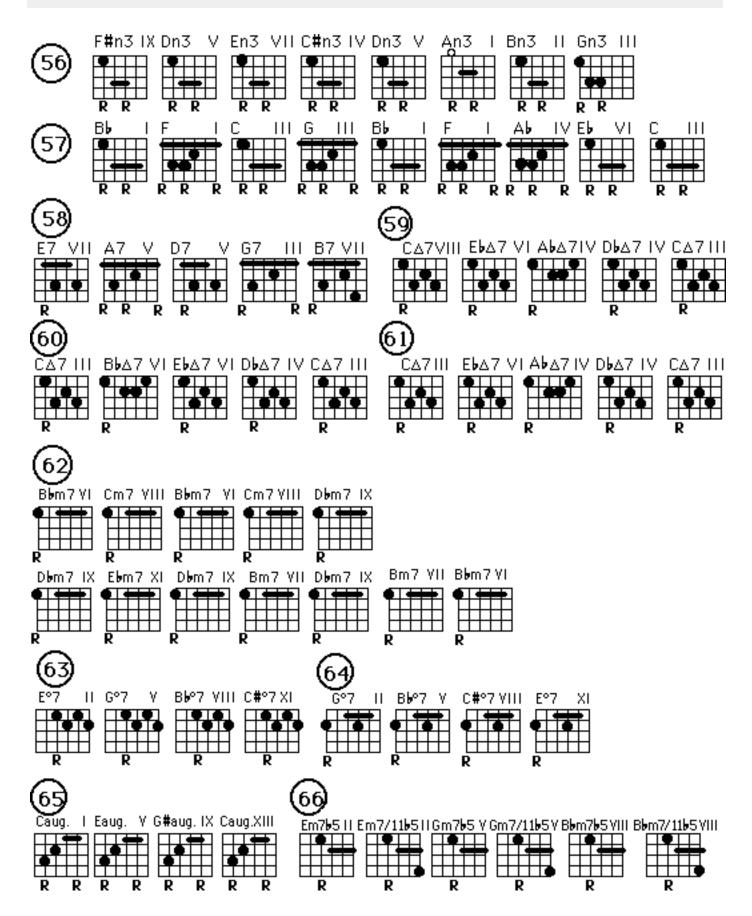
PARALLEL MAJOR CHORDS



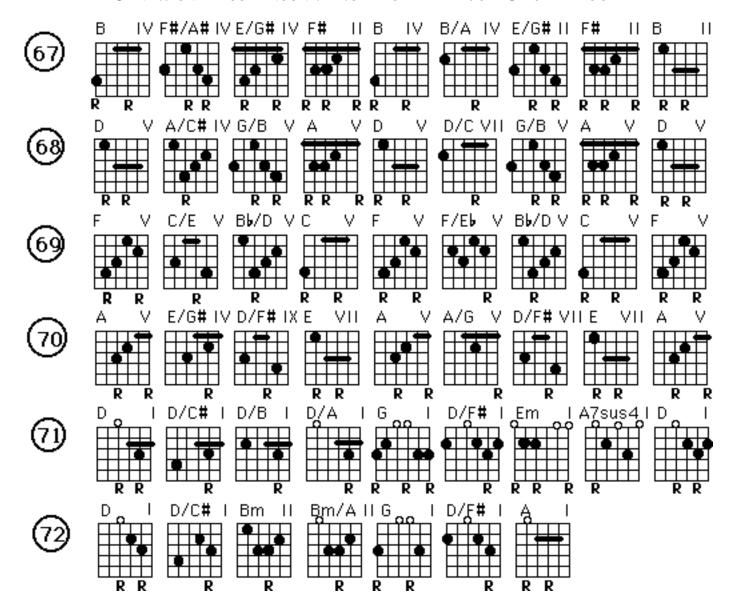
SONGFORM EXAMPLES: PARALLEL CHORDS OF THE SAME QUALITY



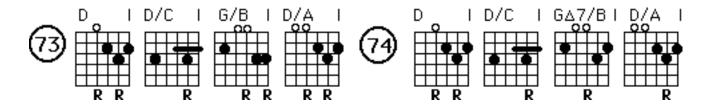


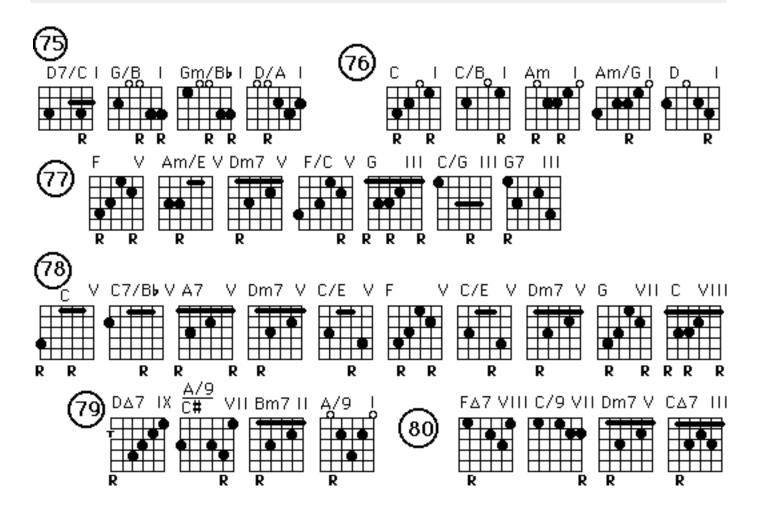


Stepwise Bass Descending From A Major Chord Root

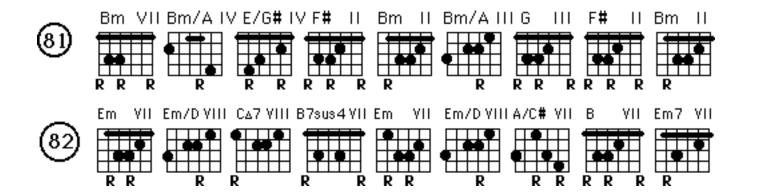


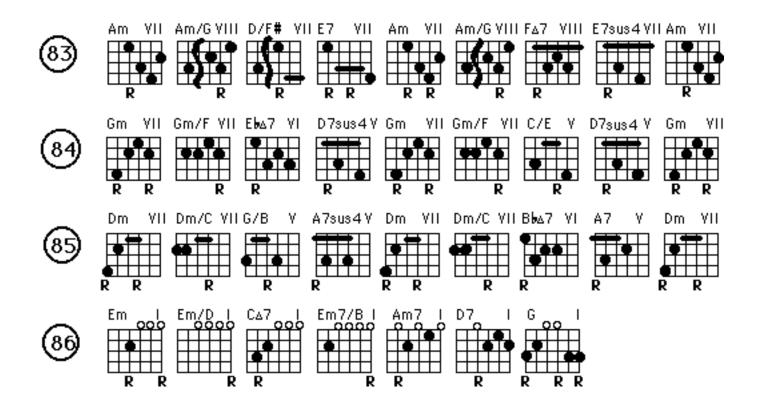
Songform Examples: Stepwise Bass Descending From A Major Chord Root



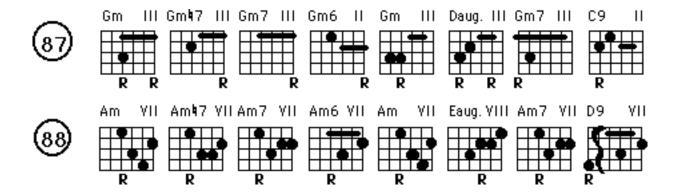


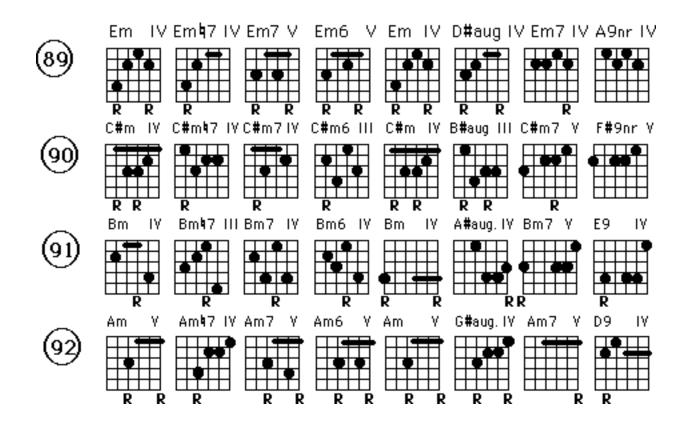
Stepwise Bass Descending From A Minor Chord Root



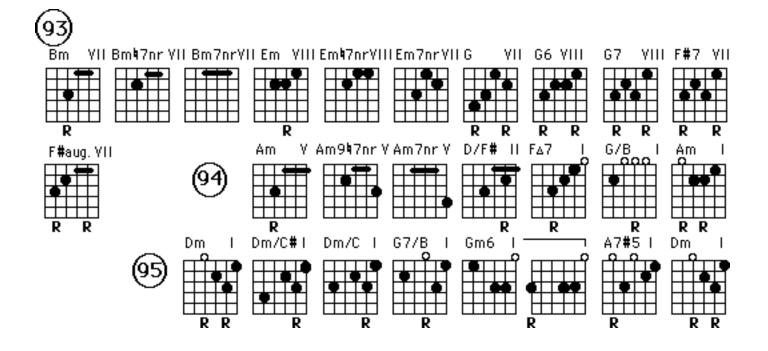


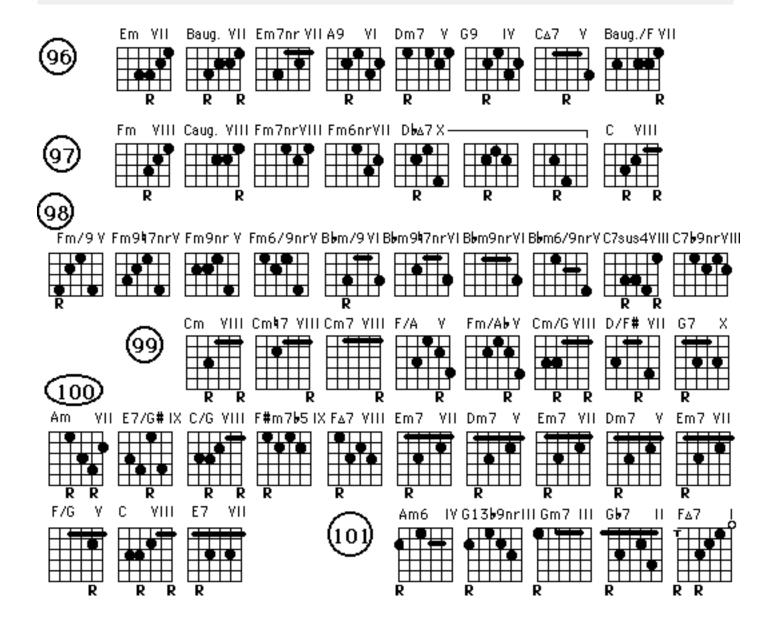
CHROMATIC DESCENT FROM A MINOR CHORD ROOT



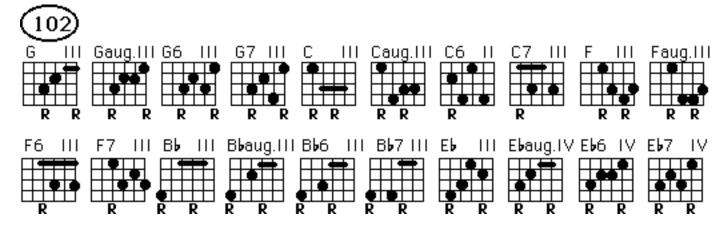


SONGFORM EXAMPLES: CHROMATIC DESCENT FROM A MINOR CHORD ROOT

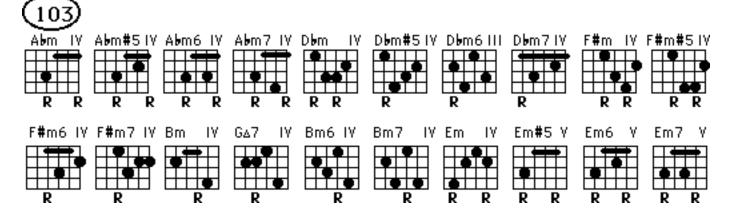




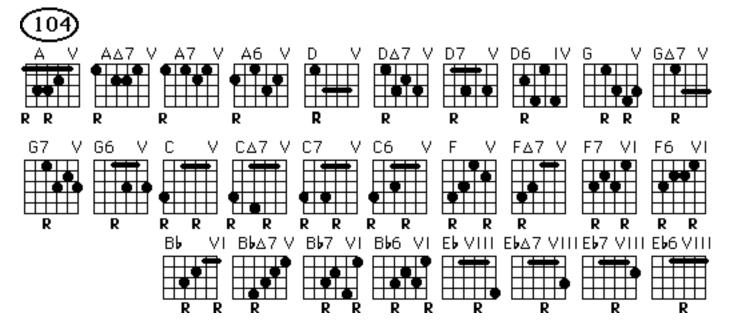
CHROMATIC ASCENT FROM THE FIFTH OF A MAJOR CHORD

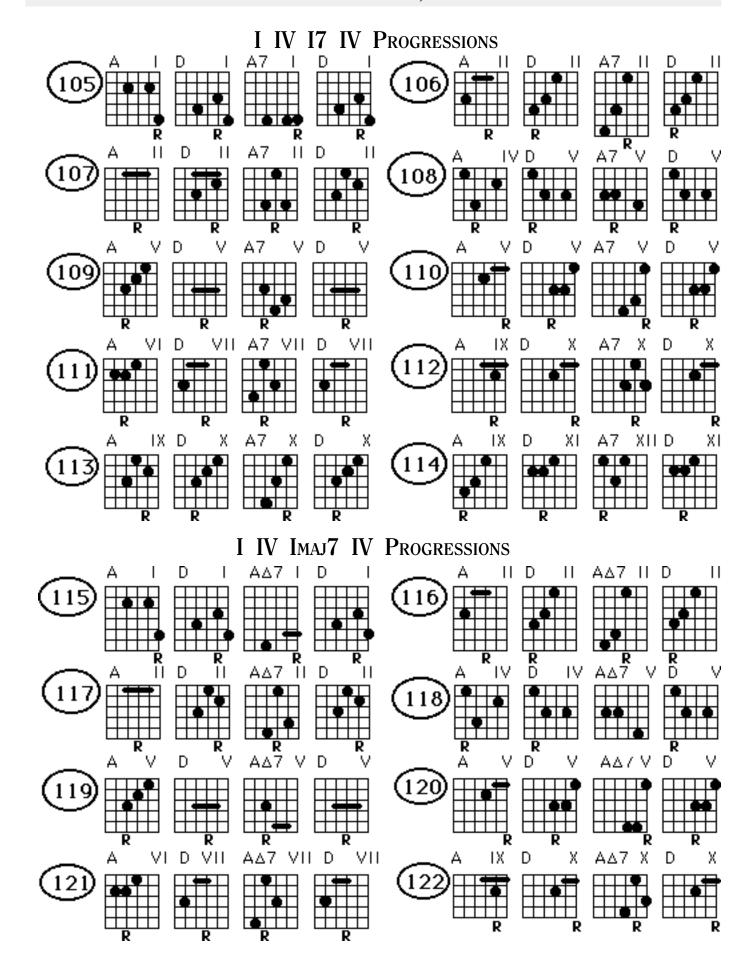


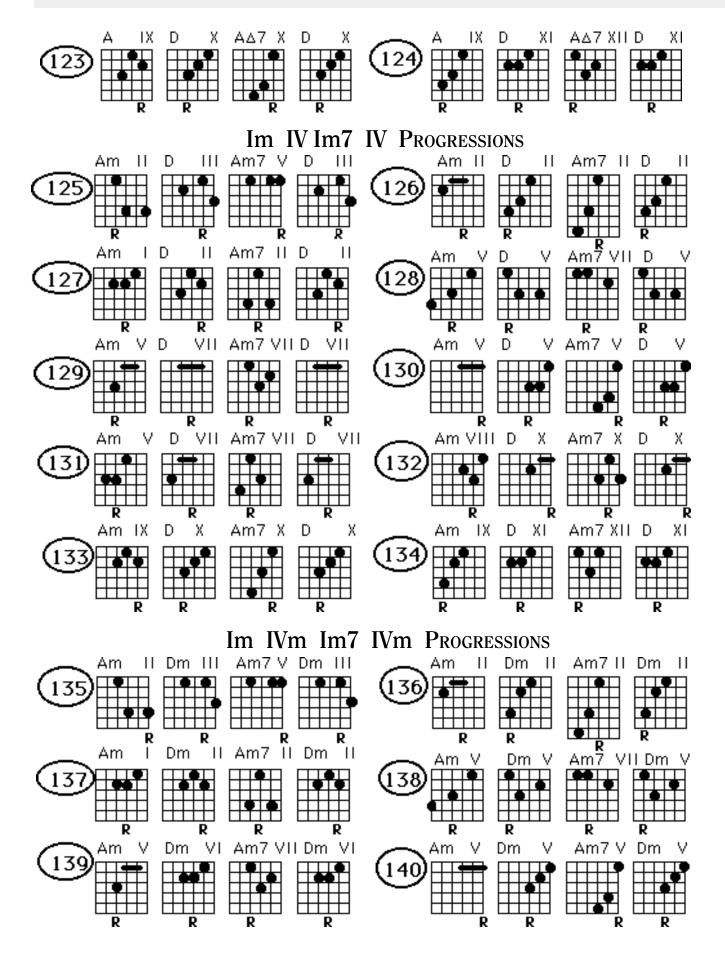
CHROMATIC ASCENT FROM THE FIFTH OF A MINOR CHORD

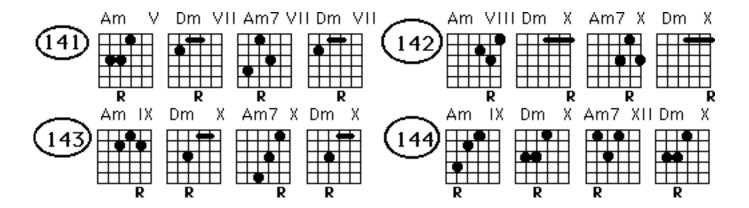


CHROMATIC DESCENT FROM THE ROOT OF A MAJOR CHORD

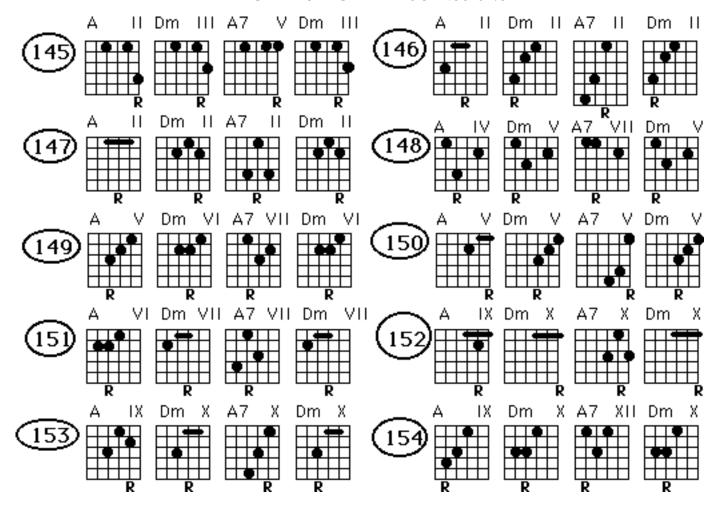




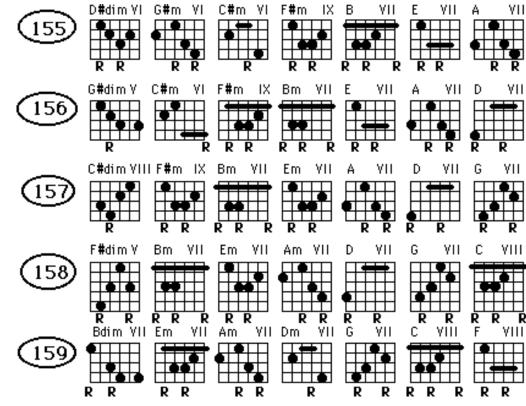




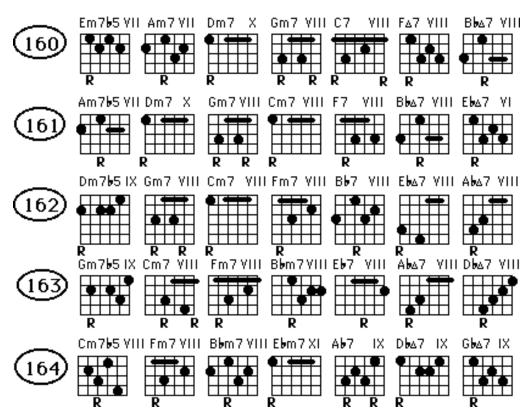
I IVm I7 IVm Progressions



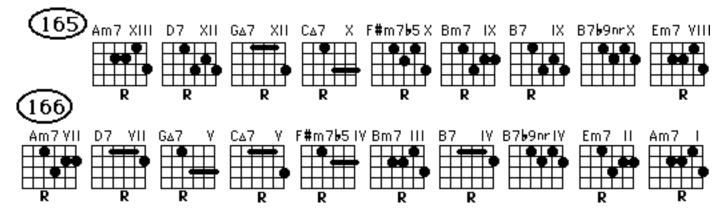
MAJOR SCALE TONE TRIADS WITH ROOT MOVEMENT UP IN PERFECT FOURTHS



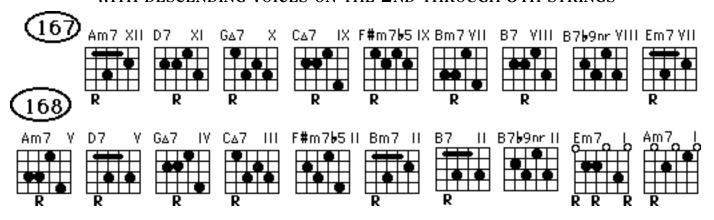
Major Scale Tone Seventh Chords with Root Movement Up In Perfect Fourths



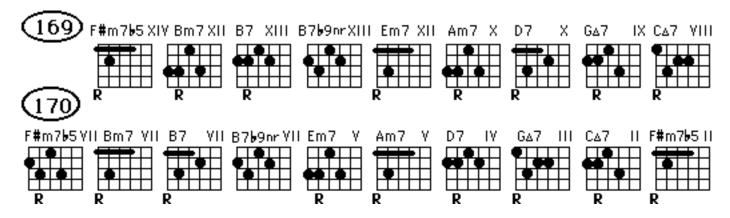
G Major Scale Tone 7th Chords: Roots Up in Perfect 4ths with descending voices on the 1st through 4th strings



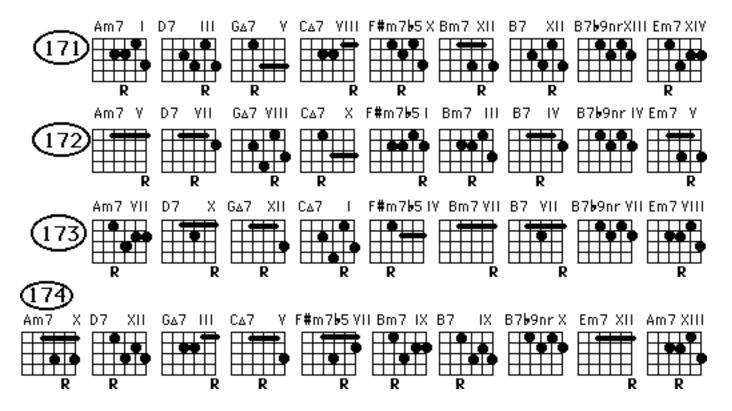
G Major Scale Tone 7th Chords: Roots Up in Perfect 4ths with descending voices on the 2nd through 5th strings



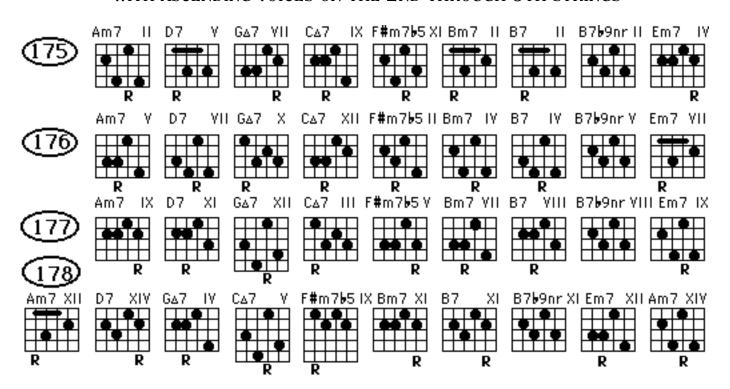
G Major Scale Tone 7th Chords: Roots Up in Perfect 4ths with descending voices on the 3rd through 6th strings



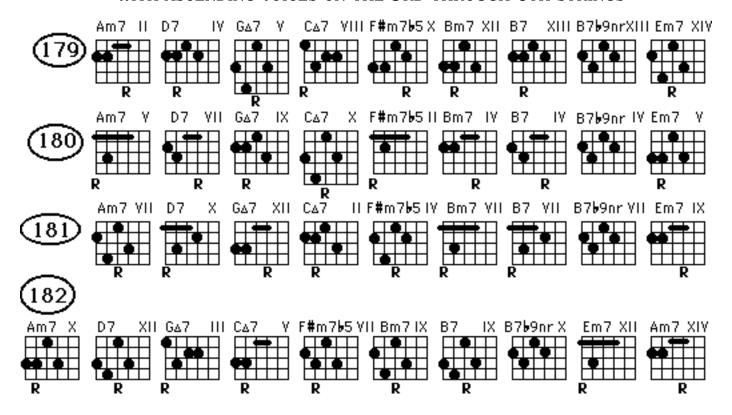
G Major Scale Tone 7th Chords: Roots Up in Perfect 4ths with ascending voices on the 1st through 4th strings



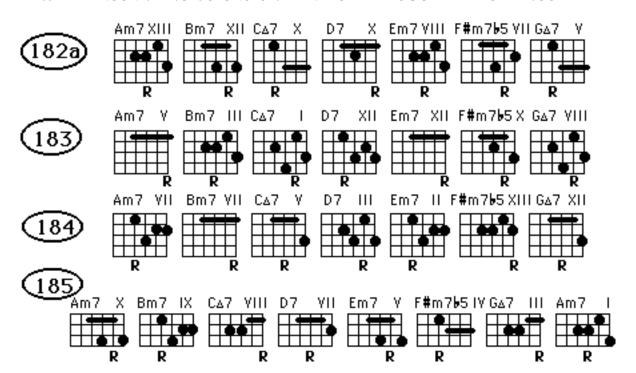
G Major Scale Tone 7th Chords: Roots Up in Perfect 4ths with ascending voices on the 2nd through 5th strings



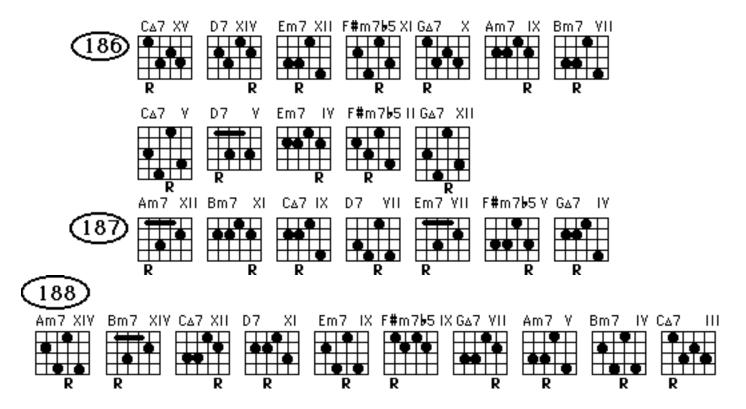
G Major Scale Tone 7th Chords: Roots Up in Perfect 4ths with ascending voices on the 3rd through 6th strings



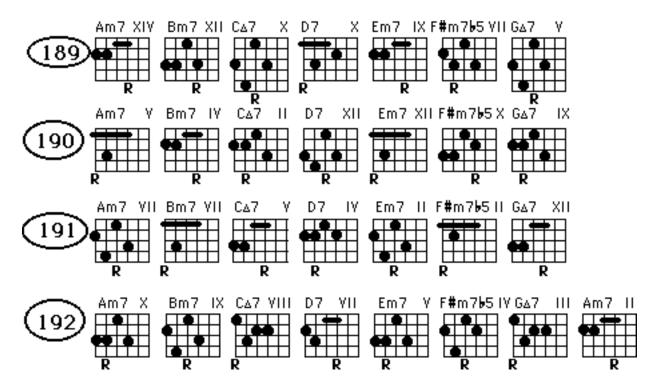
G Major Scale Tone 7th Chords: Stepwise Root Movement with descending voices on the 1st through 4th strings



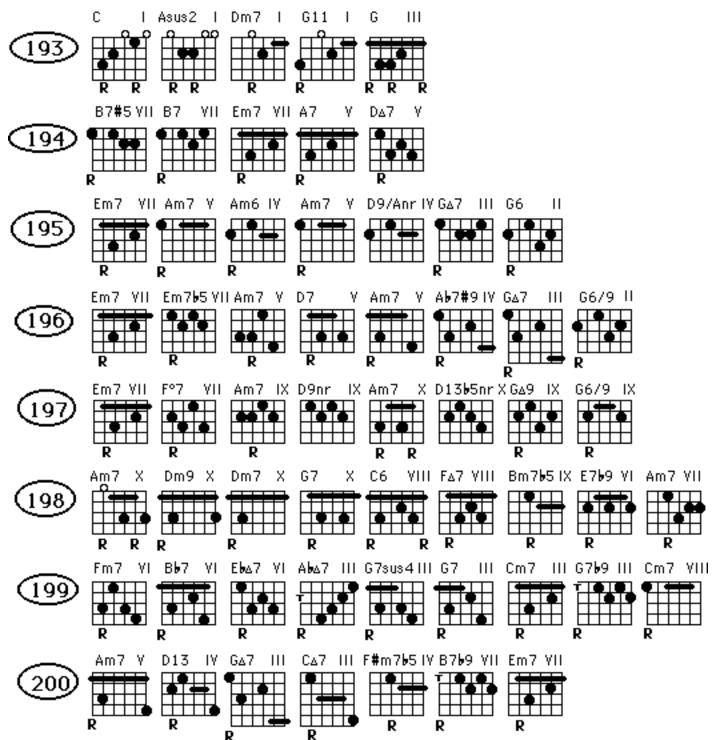
G Major Scale Tone 7th Chords: Stepwise Root Movement with descending voices on the 2nd through 5th strings

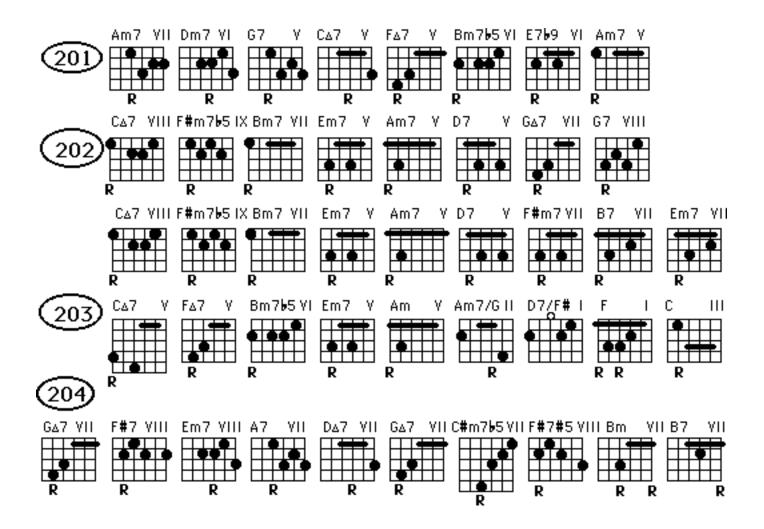


G Major Scale Tone 7th Chords: Stepwise Root Movement with descending voices on the 3rd through 6th strings

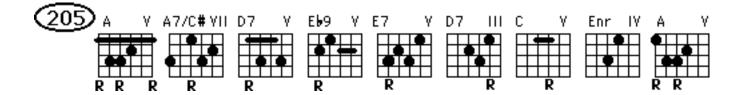


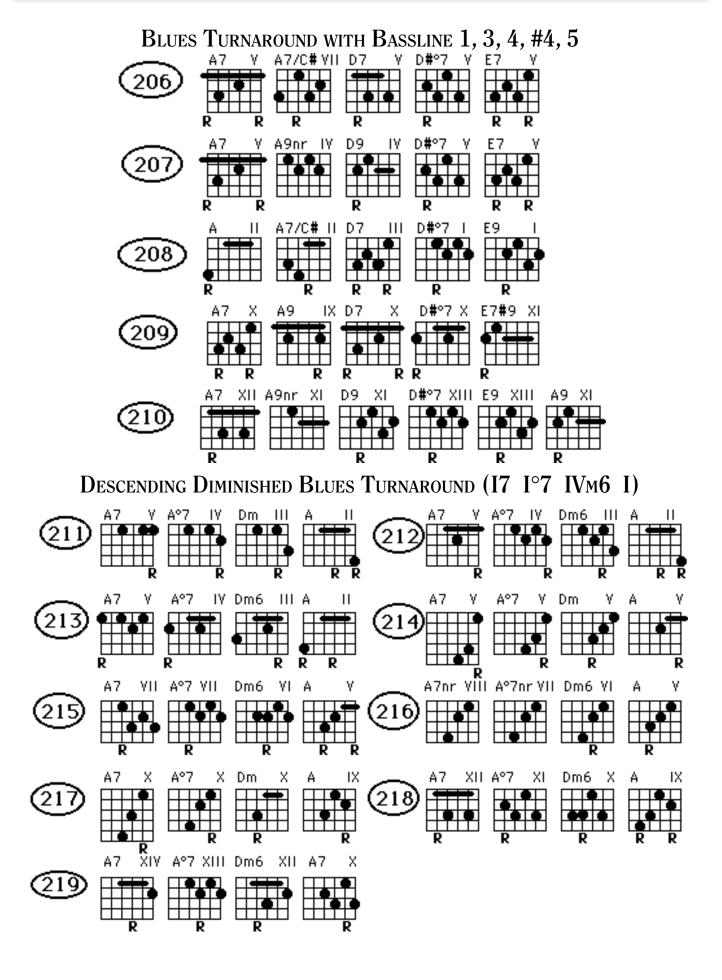
SONGFORM EXAMPLES: ROOT MOVEMENT UP IN PERFECT FOURTHS

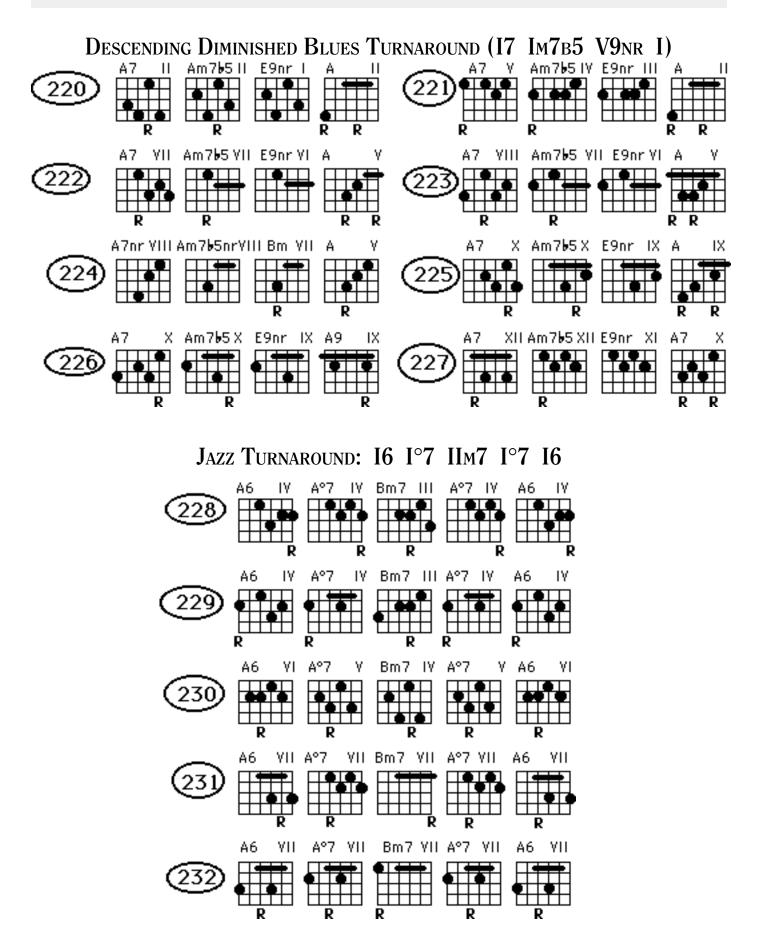


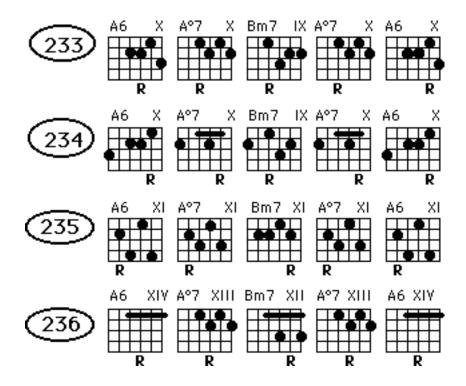


Blues Turnaround with Contrary Motion in voices

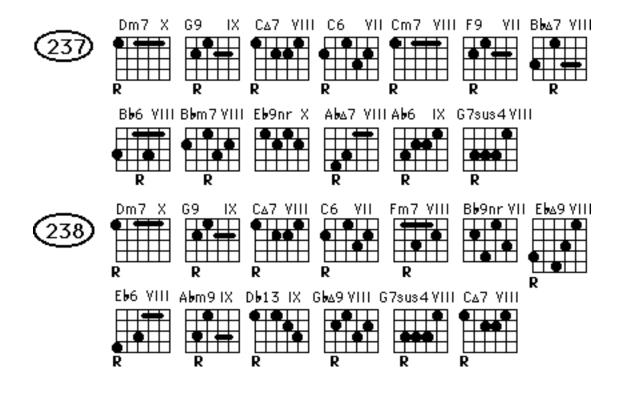




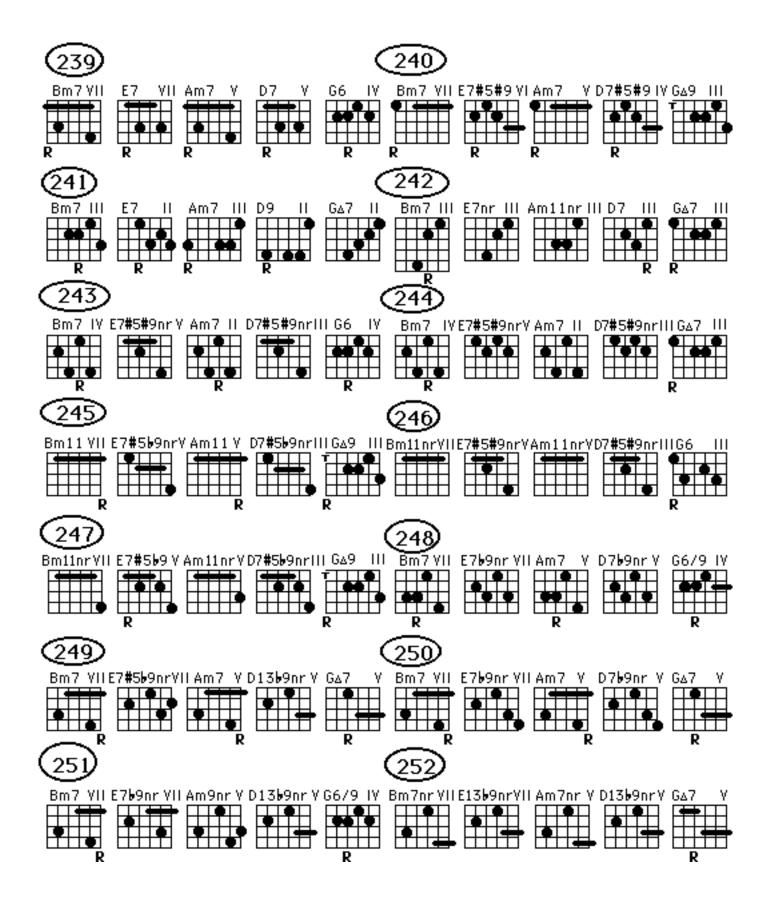


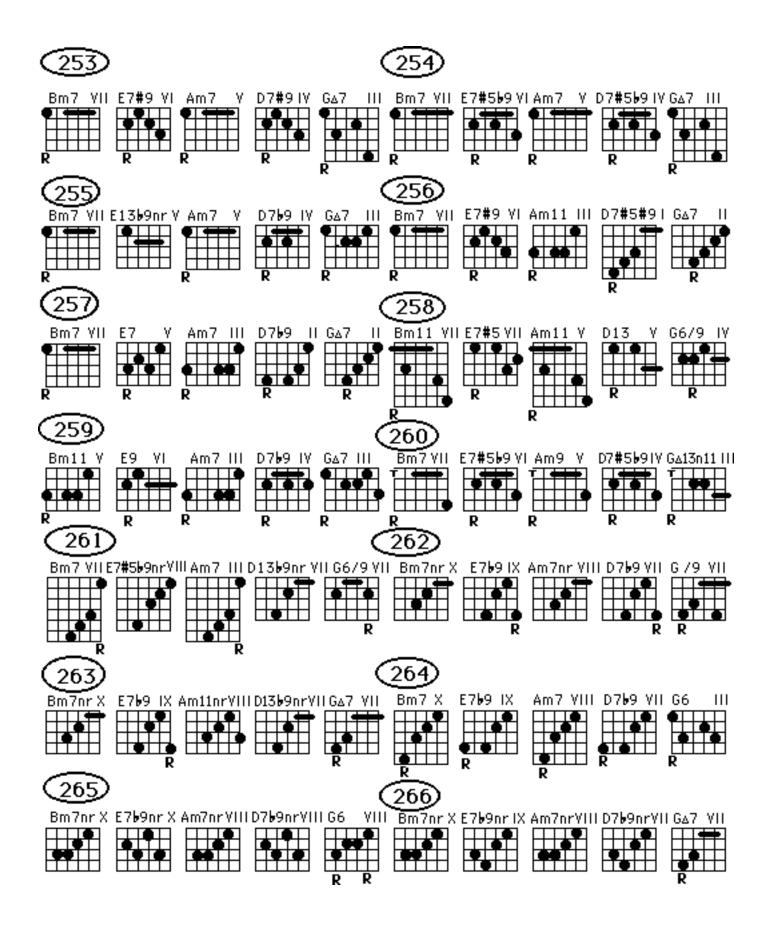


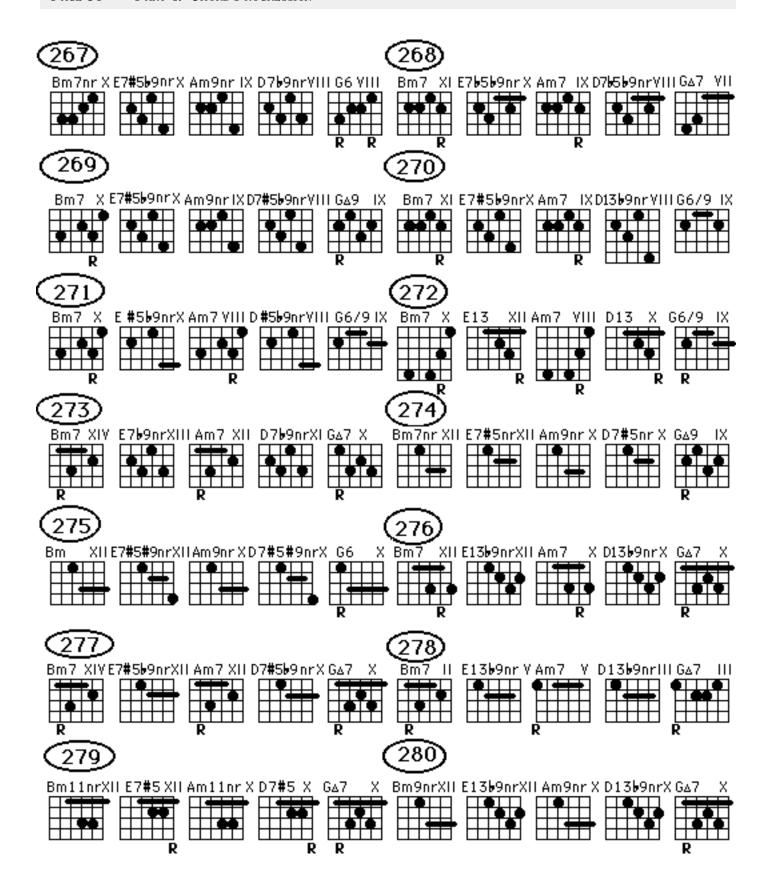
Songform examples employing variations of the II V I Progression

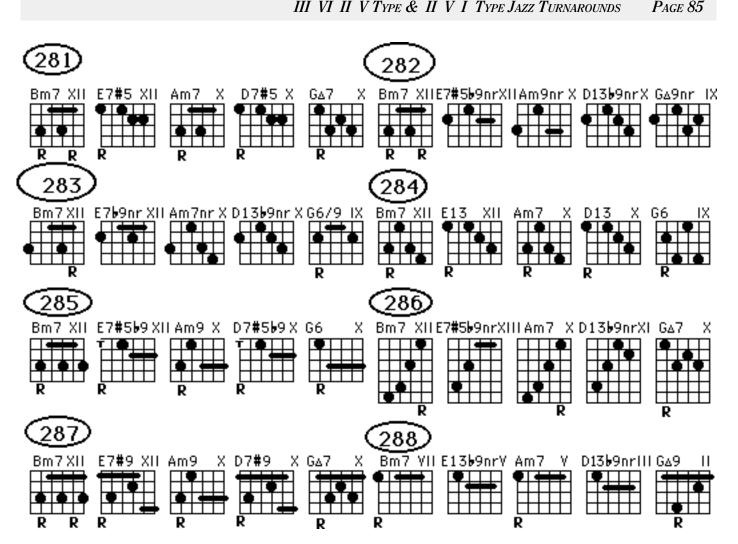


JAZZ TURNAROUND VARIATIONS OF III VI II V

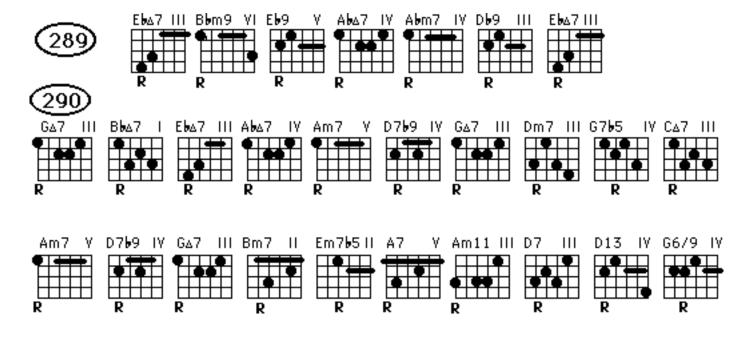




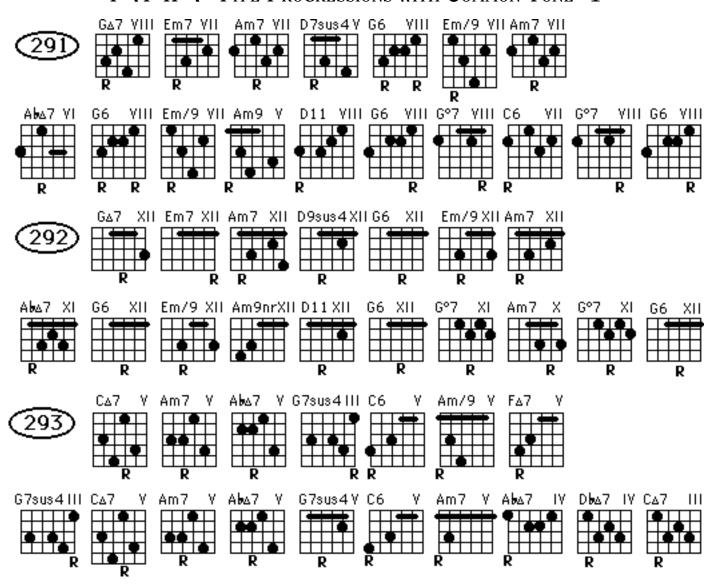




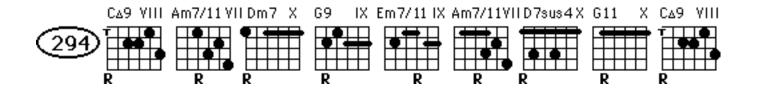
More Songform Examples Employing II V I



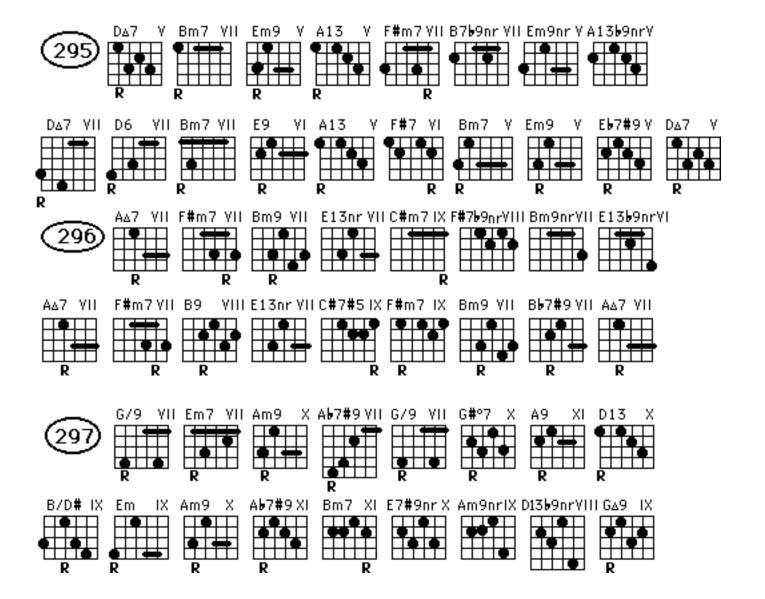
I VI II V Type Progressions with Common Tone "1"



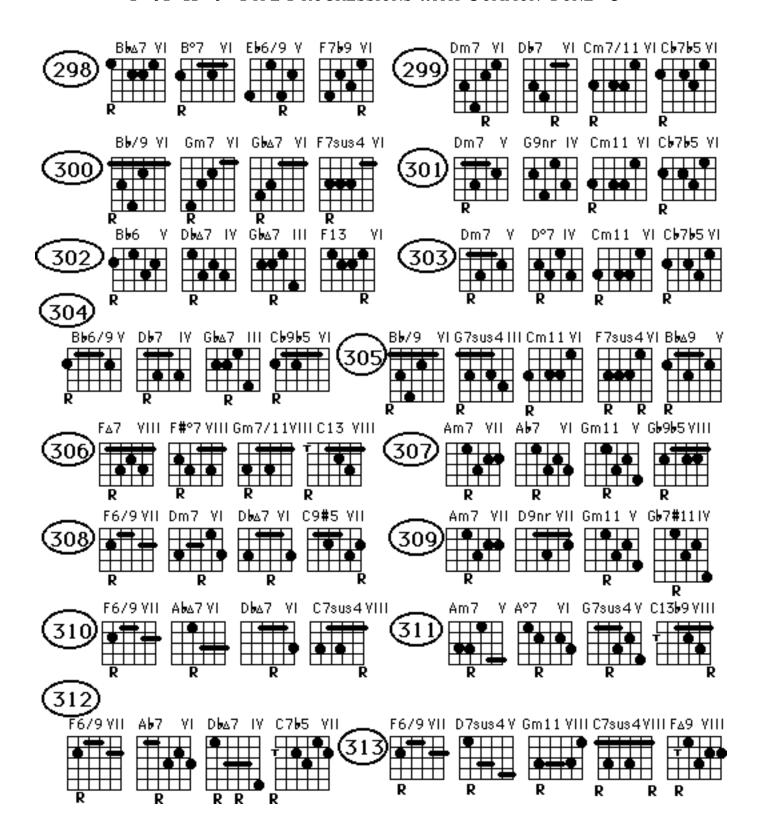
I VI II V Type Progressions with Common Tone "2"



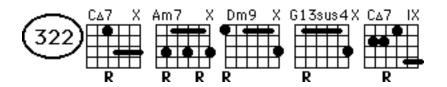
I VI II V Type Progressions with Common Tone "3"



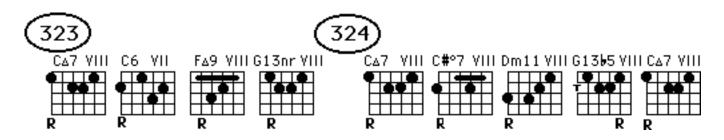
I VI II V Type Progressions with Common Tone "5"



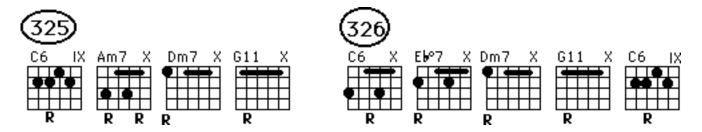
I VI II V Type Progressions with Common Tones "1" and "3"



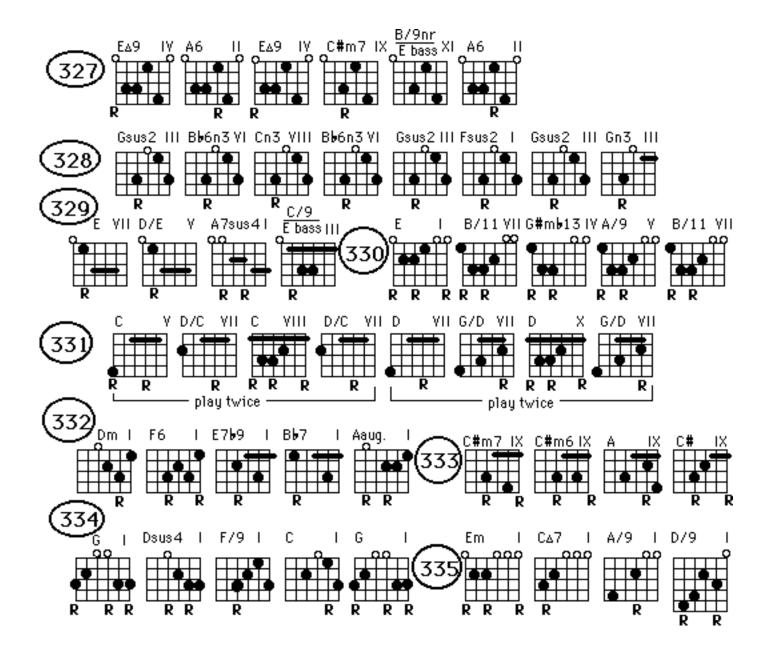
I VI II V Type Progressions with Common Tones "3" and "5"

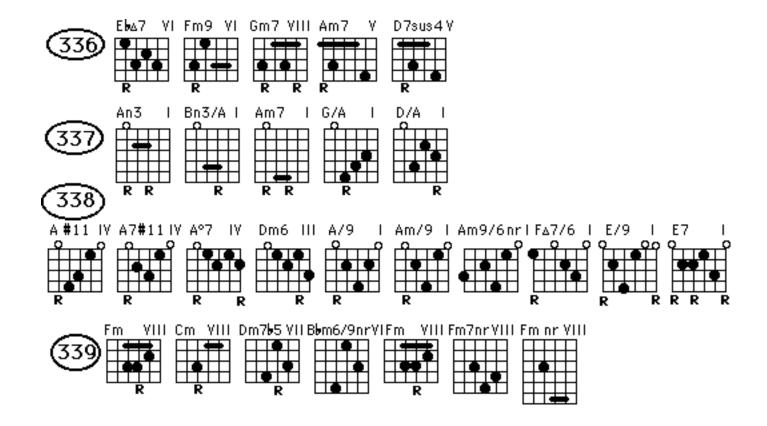


I VI II V Type Progressions with Common Tones "1" and "6"

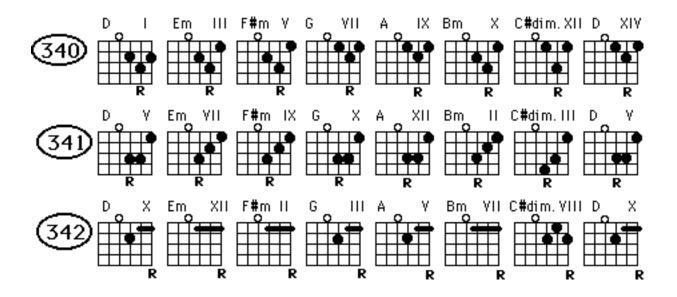


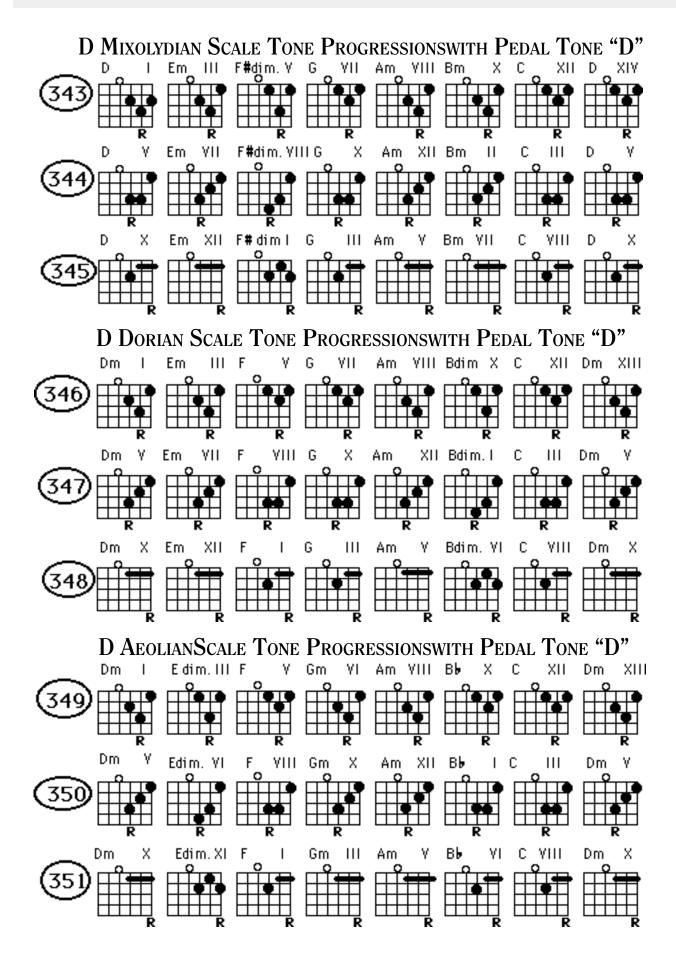
SONGFORM EXAMPLES WITH COMMON TONES



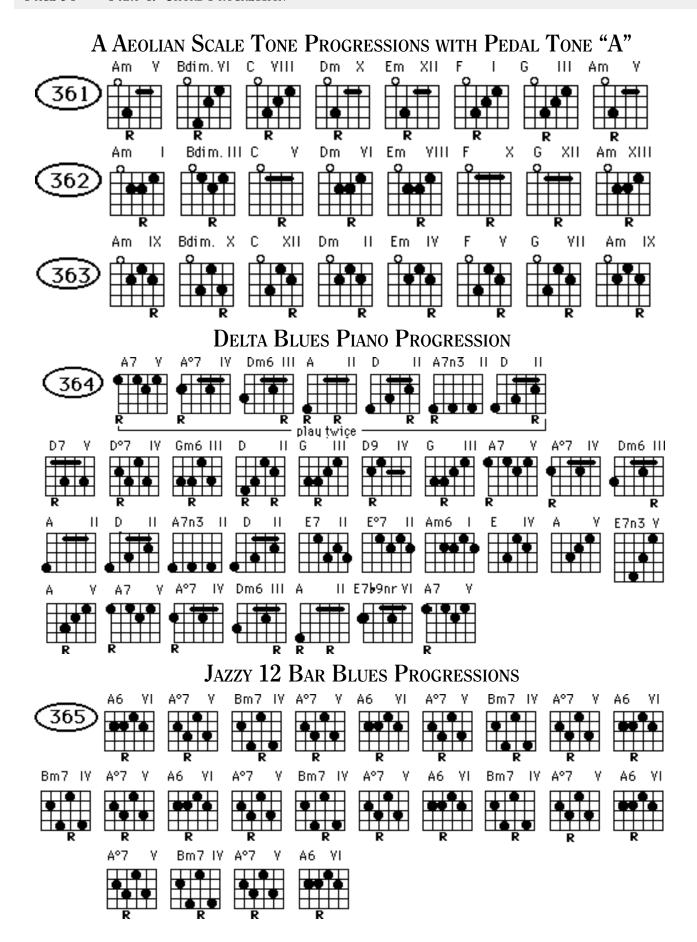


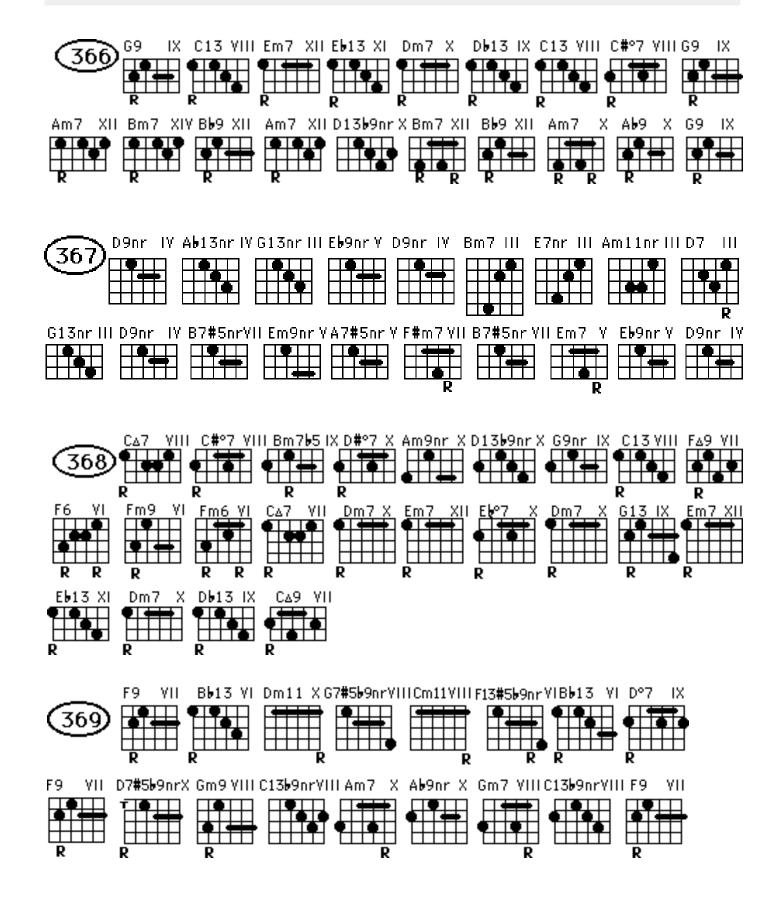
D Major Scale Tone Progressions With Pedal Tone "D"

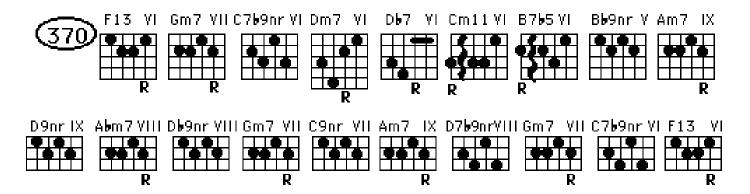


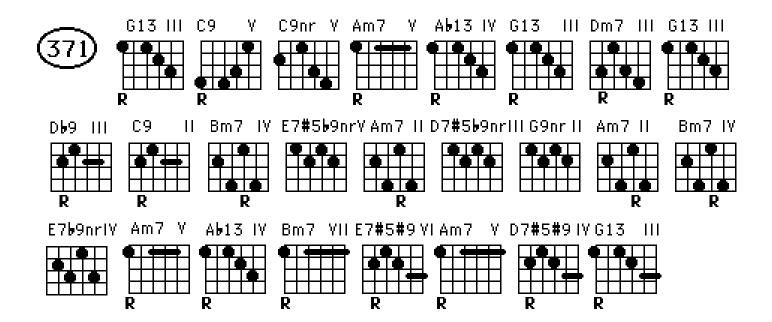


A Major Scale Tone Progressions with Pedal Tone "A" Ç#m V F#m X Βm Ш VΗ IΧ G#dim. XII A XIV V Bm VII C#m IX D XII F#m II G#dim. III A Х F#m YI G#dim. YII A IX. Bm XI C#m I D II E I۷ A MIXOLYDIAN SCALE TONE PROGRESSIONSWITH PEDAL TONE "A" Bm III C#dim. Y D YII Em YIII F#m X G XII XIV Bm VII C#dim.VIII D ... X Em XII F#m II III A IΧ Bm XI C#dim.XII D Ш Em IV F#m YI ٧H IΧ A Dorian Scale Tone Progressionswith Pedal Tone "A" Bm III C ٧ D VΙΙ Em VIII F#dim. X G XII Am XIII Am. Em XII F#dim. I Αm Βm VII C VIII D Х III ТX Bm XI XII D Em IV F#dim V VII Ш Am

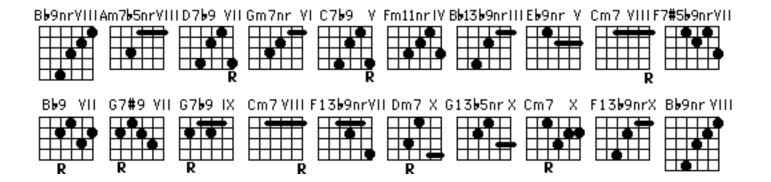


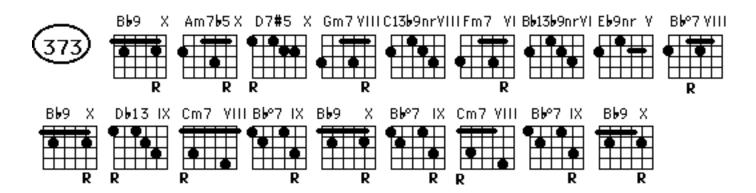


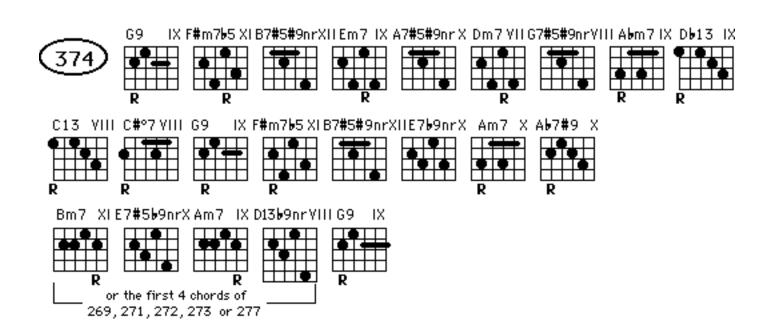


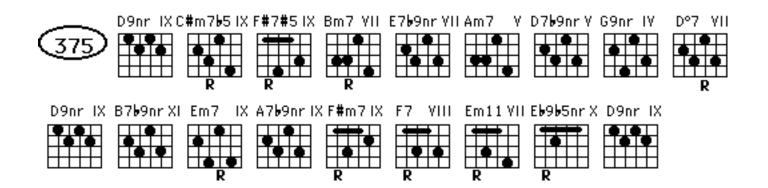


$\overline{(372)}$

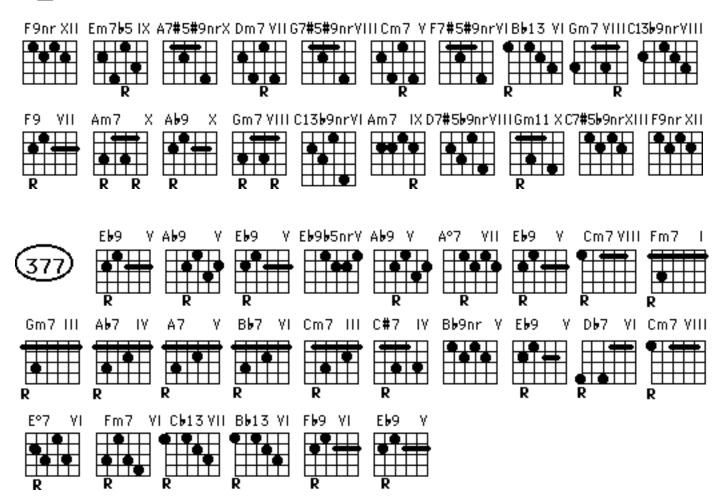








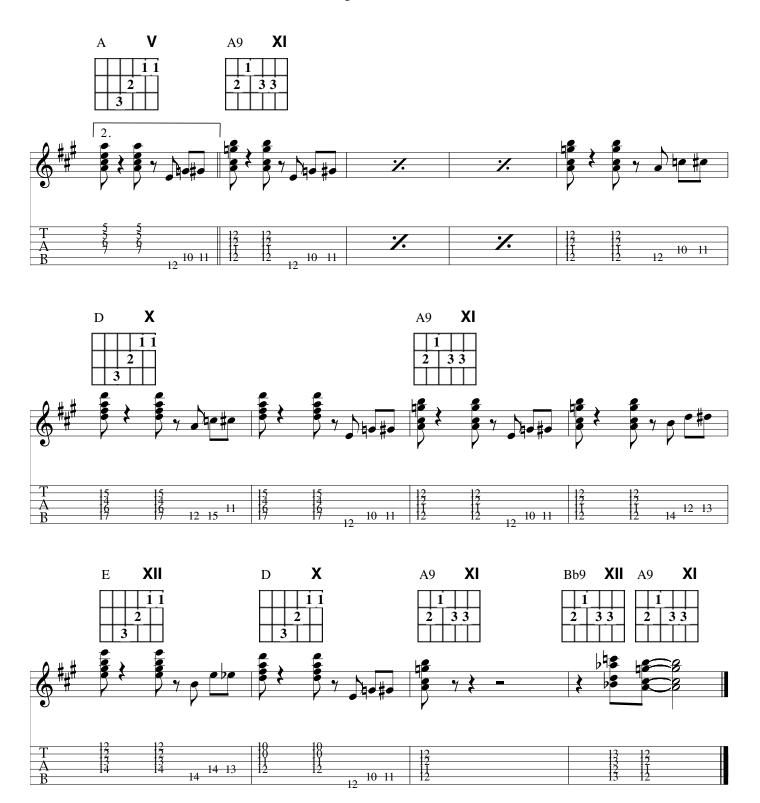




Bass Pickup Blues In A



Bass Pickup Blues In A (continued)



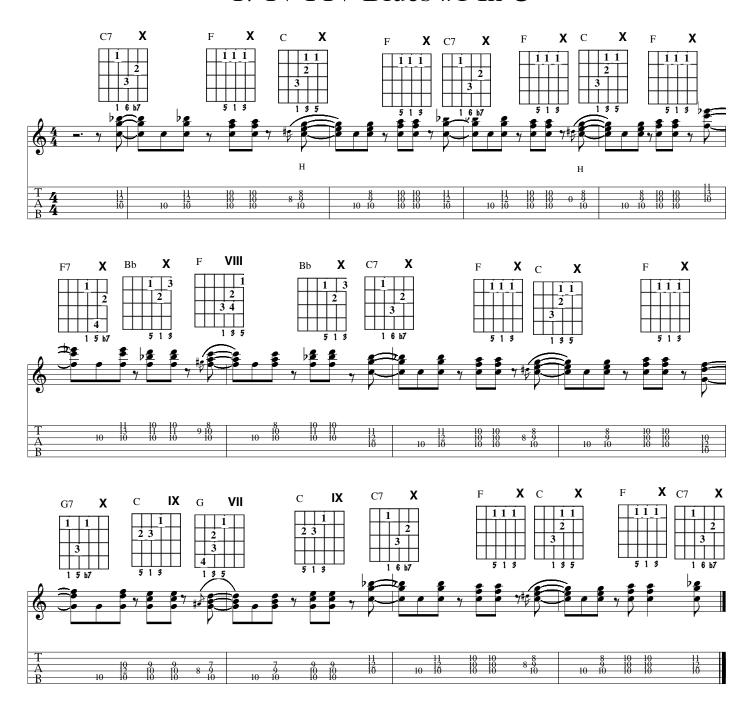
IV Hammer I7 Blues



Descending Diminished Blues in E



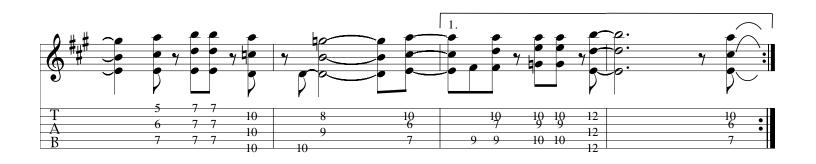
I7 IV I IV Blues #1 In C

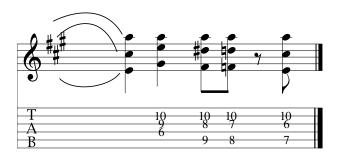


I7 IV I IV Blues #2 in A





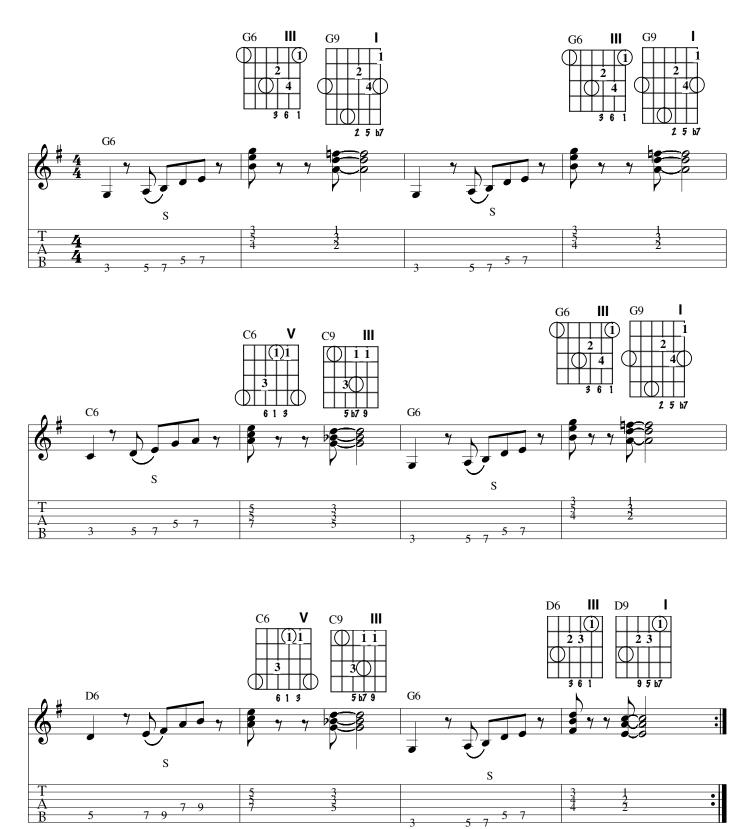




I7 IV I IV Blues #3 In C



Six Nine Blues #1 In G

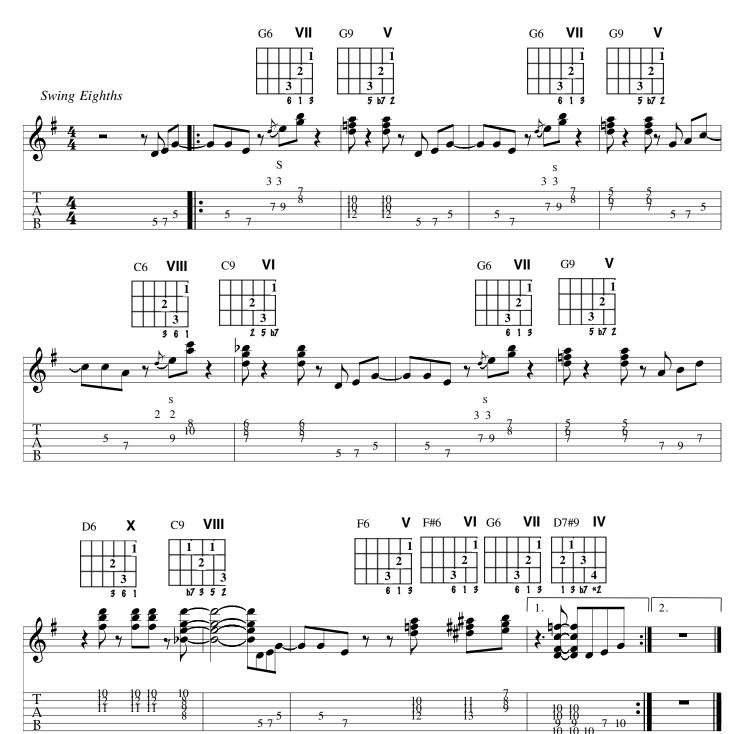


Six Nine Blues #2 In G



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Six Nine Blues #3 In G



Six Nine Blues #4 In G

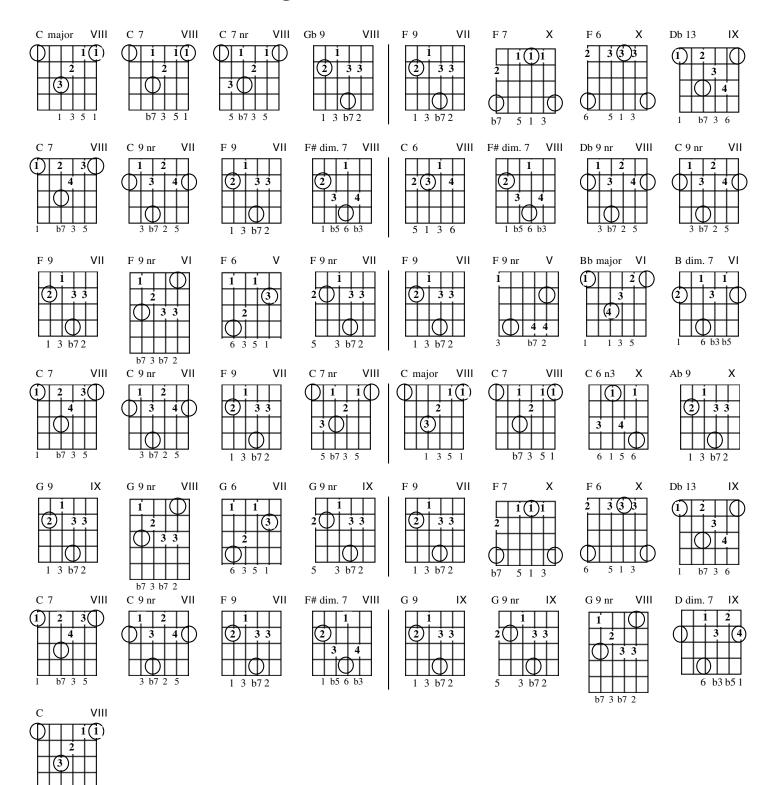


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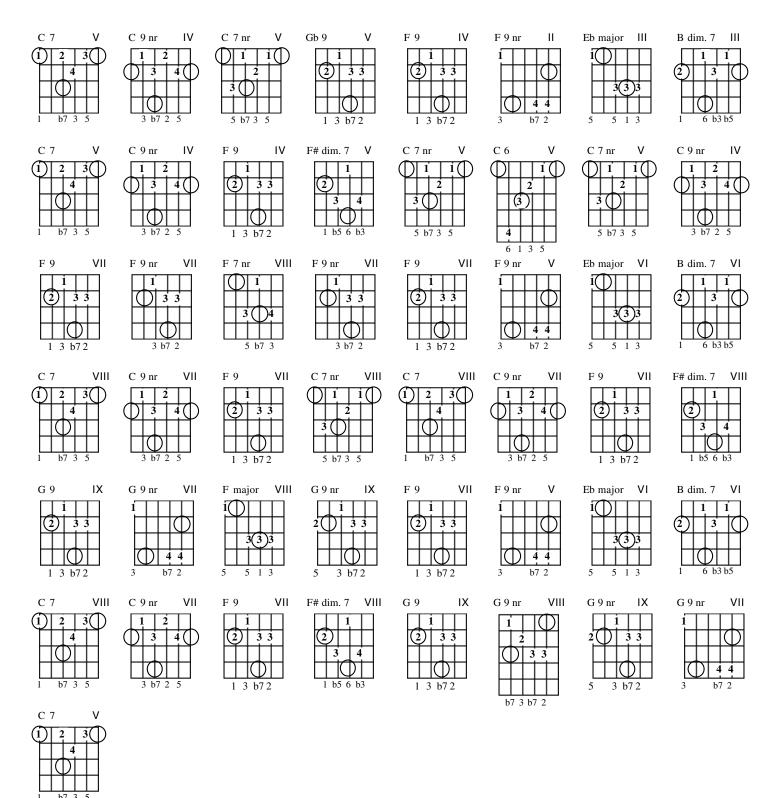
Six Nine Blues #5 In G



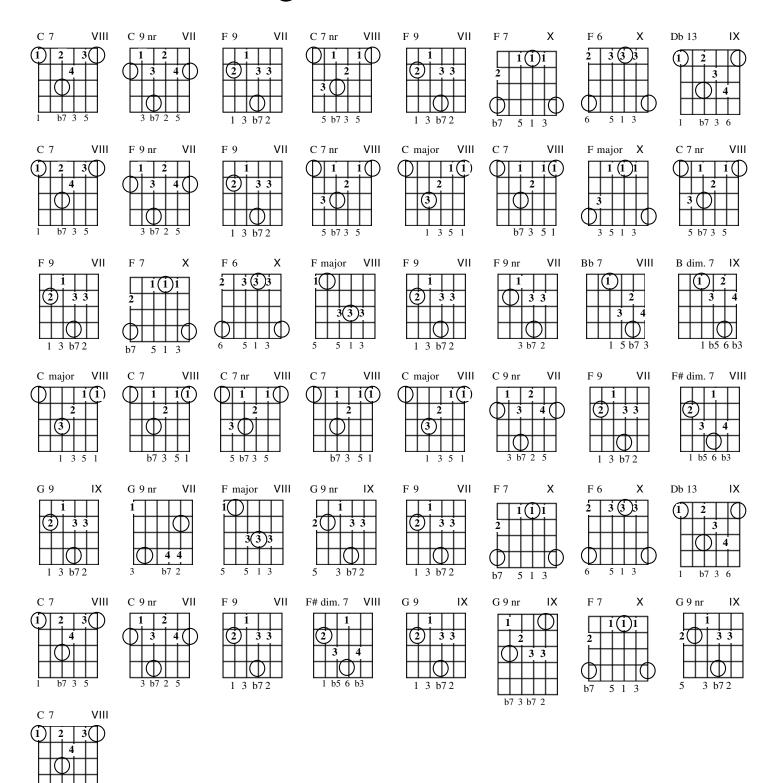
Walking Bass Blues #1 in C



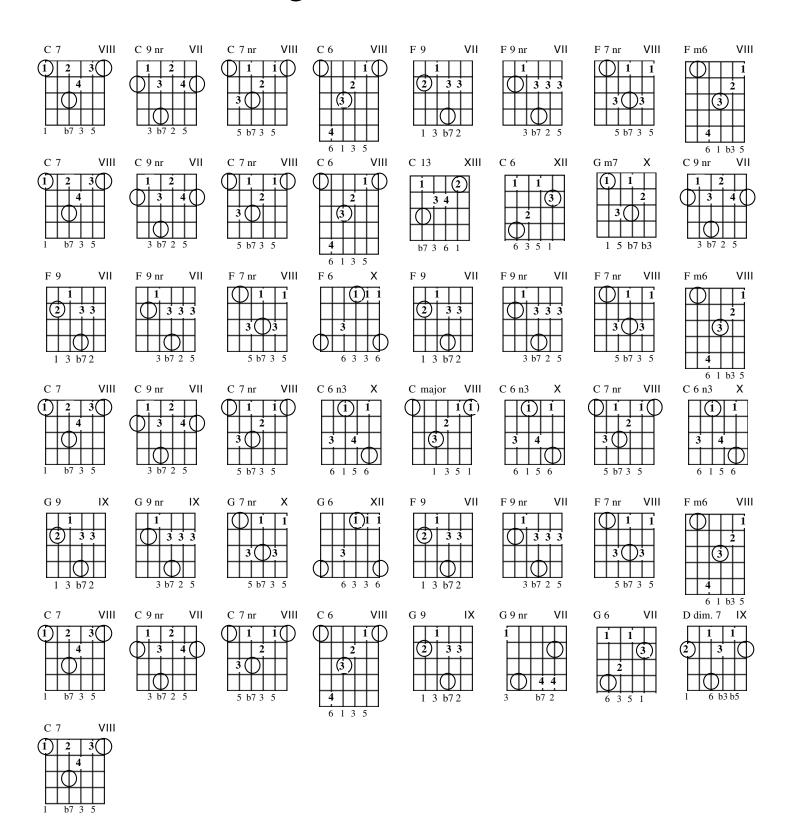
Walking Bass Blues #2 in C



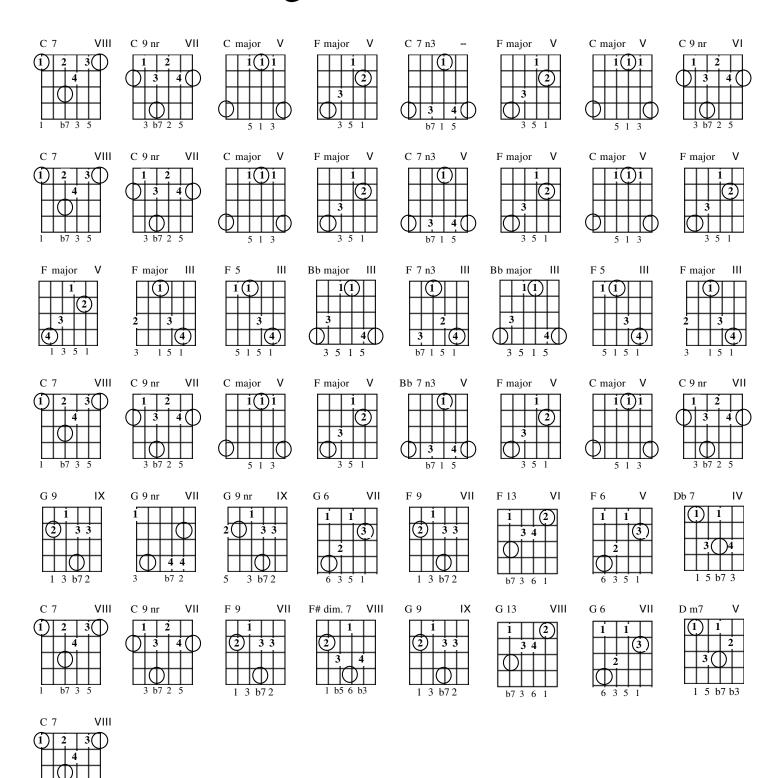
Walking Bass Blues #3 in C



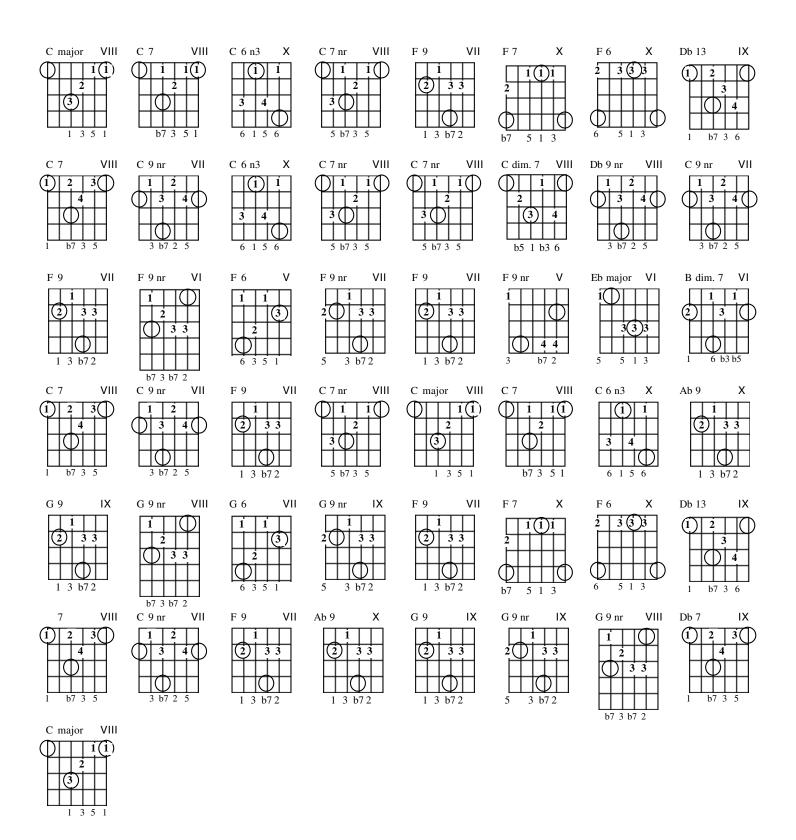
Walking Bass Blues #4 in C



Walking Bass Blues #5 in C



Walking Bass Blues #6 in C



Walking Bass Blues #7 in G



Walking Bass Blues #7 (continued)





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